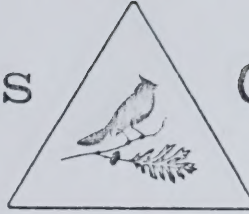


Illinois Nature Preserves Commission



320 SOUTH THIRD STREET
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS 61108
815/964-6666

NOTICE OF SEVENTY-NINTH MEETING

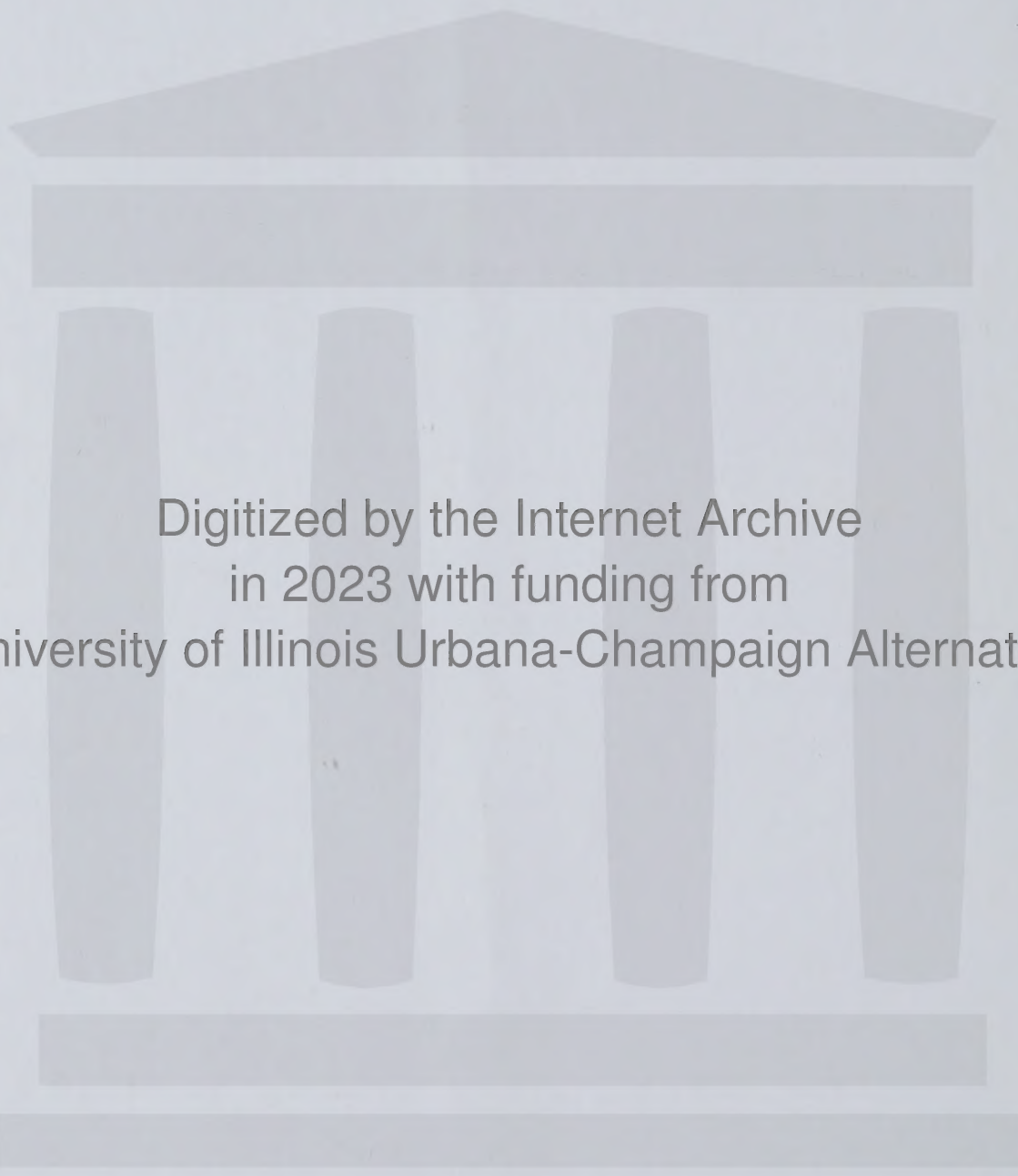
The 79th meeting of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission will be held on Thursday, June 5, 1980 at 10:00 a.m. in the Cavalier Room of Kankakee Community College, Kankakee, Illinois. The college is on the south side of Kankakee and east of U.S. 45.

There will be a field trip on Wednesday, June 4th to natural areas in the vicinity of Kankakee. Participants will meet at 10:00 a.m. in the parking lot of the Howard Johnson Restaurant located at the northwest corner of the intersection of I 57 and Illinois Route 17, on the east side of Kankakee.

Please provide the requested information on the accompanying form and return to us as soon as possible so that we may complete the arrangements.

George B. Fell
George B. Fell
Executive Secretary

5/14/80



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023 with funding from
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign Alternates

<https://archive.org/details/illinoisnaturepr7919illi>

Illinois Nature Preserves Commission



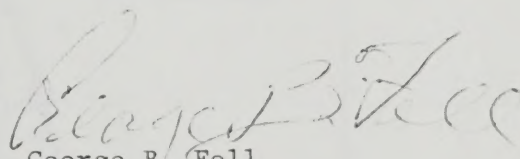
320 SOUTH THIRD STREET
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS 61108
815/964-6666

NOTICE OF SEVENTY-NINTH MEETING

The 79th meeting of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission will be held on Thursday, June 5, 1980 at 10:00 a.m. in the Cavalier Room of Kankakee Community College, Kankakee, Illinois. The college is on the south side of Kankakee and east of U.S. 45.

There will be a field trip on Wednesday, June 4th to natural areas in the vicinity of Kankakee. Participants will meet at 10:00 a.m. in the parking lot of the Howard Johnson Restaurant located at the northwest corner of the intersection of I 57 and Illinois Route 17, on the east side of Kankakee.

Please provide the requested information on the accompanying form and return to us as soon as possible so that we may complete the arrangements.


George B. Fell
Executive Secretary

5/14/80

MEMORANDUM

TO: Participants, INPC 79th meeting and field trip

FROM: George B. Fell

DATE: May 29, 1980

SUBJECT: Meeting and field trip arrangements

Field trip, Wednesday, June 4th

Time and meeting place: 10:00 a.m., parking lot of the Howard Johnson Restaurant located at the northwest corner of the intersection of I 57 and Illinois Route 17, on the east side of Kankakee.

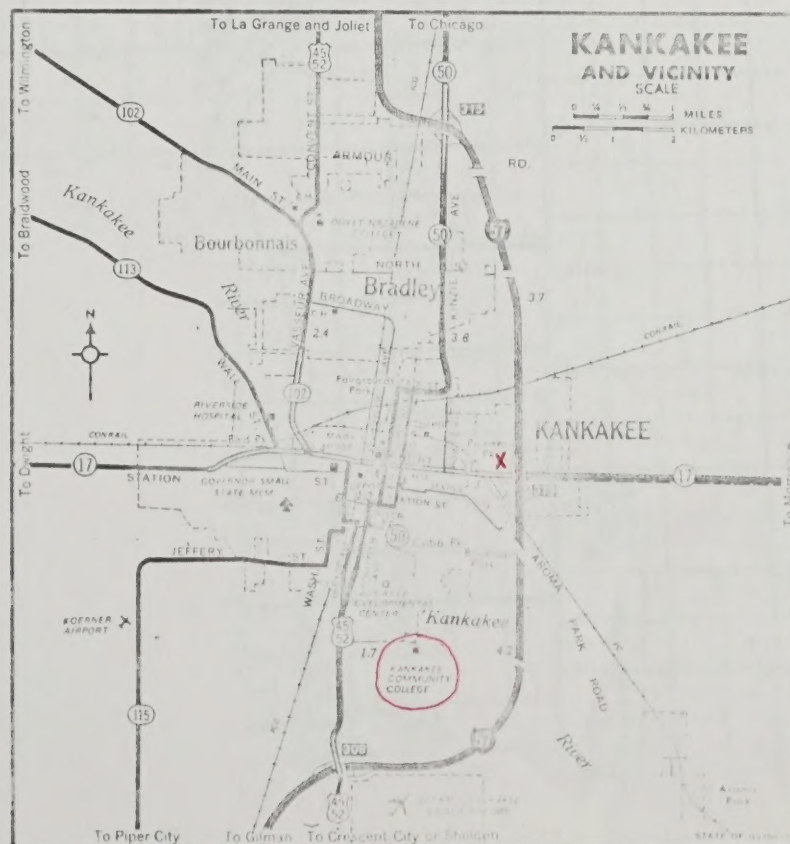
The attached map shows the areas we will try to see, altho we may not be able to see all of them, depending on time. We will plan to have lunch in Braidwood at the cafe on the southwest corner of the intersection of Illinois 129 and Illinois 113, west side of IC tracks, around 12:30.

Meeting, Thursday, June 5th

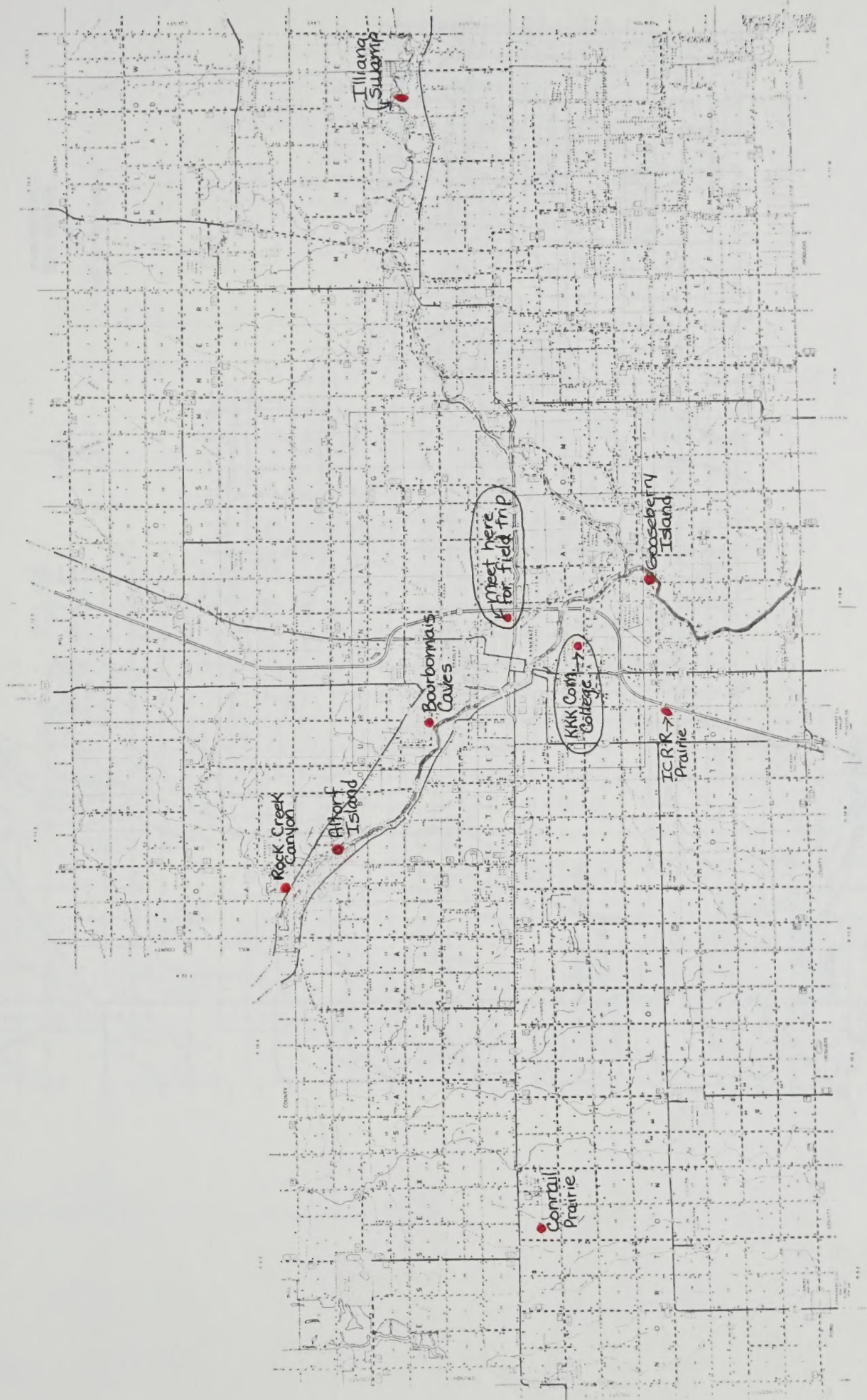
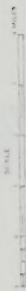
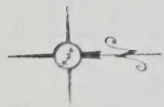
Time and place: 10:00 a.m. in the Cavalier Room of Kankakee Community College, Kankakee. The college is on the south side of Kankakee and east of U.S. 45. (see map)

Motel reservations

For those persons requesting motel reservations for Wednesday night June 4th, reservations have been made at the Holiday Inn Motel located at the intersection of I 57 and Illinois 50, north of Kankakee.



KANCAKEE COUNTY ILLINOIS



GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP
WILL COUNTY
ILLINOIS



I N D I A N A

Grant Creek
Prairie

Braidwood
Prairie

KKK River
N.P.

ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

AGENDA--SEVENTY-NINTH MEETING

Cavalier Room
Kankakee Community College
Kankakee, Illinois
10:00 a.m., June 5, 1980

* Documentary material herewith

Documentary materials previously distributed

1) Call to order and roll call

Possible attendants:

✓ Dr. Dale Birkenholz
✓ Kenneth Fiske
✓ Byron Hutchins
✓ Judith Joy
✓ Mary Lou Marzuki
✓ Dr. Robert Mohlenbrock
✓ Nora Ranney
✓ Preston Schellbach
✓ Jerrold Soesbe

✓ Dr. David Kenney
✓ Dr. George Sprugel
✓ Dr. Kenneth Robertson

✓ George B. Fell
✓ Gerald Paulson
✓ Marlin Bowles
Dave Cooper
✓ John Schwegman
Francis Harty
✓ Arlan Brown
David Belknap
Gordon Graves
David Monk - later in afternoon

2) Adoption of agenda

3) ✓ Approval of 78th meeting minutes

* 4) Report of INPC staff

5) Report of Conservation Department staff

AREAS

* 6) Cook Co.--Cook County Forest Preserve areas

Seven new areas and an addition to one nature preserve, all owned by the Cook County Forest Preserve District, are recommended by Commission staff for dedication. They are as follows:

Approved
Baker Lake -- 166 acres

Previous references: Action deferred on dedication pending opinion of Endangered Species Protection Board, 75-7; action deferred until further study can be completed by staff, 76-8.

Edgebrook Flatwoods -- 70 acres

Palos Fen -- 48 acres

Previous action: Interest in preservation declared, staff directed to investigate area and report recommendations, 38-15(R197); if sufficient buffer could be acquired, area would qualify for dedication, 39-18(R210)

Powderhorn Lake and Prairie -- 105 acres

Sagawau Canyon -- 3 acres

Somme Prairie -- 70 acres

Previous action: Area recognized to be of nature preserve quality, and preservation recommended, 54-18(R364)

Thornton-Lansing Road Nature Preserve addition -- 100 acres

REPORT
Paulson

ACTION TO BE CONSIDERED:
Approval in principle of
dedications

Barat College Ravine (Lake Co.) - Item 7-B
Lake Forest

* 7) Cook Co.--Gensburg-Markham Prairie

Previous action: Preliminary approval of dedication 73-8(R497)

The Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities proposes that a paragraph be added to the articles of dedication as follows:

Approved
"Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities does hereby reserve unto itself the permanent right to use the above described real property for educational purposes in a manner consistent with the aforementioned statutes."

REPORT
Fell

ACTION TO BE CONSIDERED:
Final approval of dedication

COMMISSION AFFAIRS

8) Next meeting arrangements

Designated time and place: August 28, 1980 -- Decatur

Technical Endangered species Committees to meet sometime near end of August

9) Election of consultants

Present consultants:

Dr. Robert Betz
Warren Dewalt
Neil Gaston
Dr. Willard D. Klimstra
Dr. Alfred C. Koelling
Dr. Kenneth Robertson
Edmund B. Thornton

*all +
Brown
reelected*

All of the consultant's terms have expired except Dewalt, whose term expires in November.

Neil Gaston has suggested he not be reelected since he has resigned his position as Director of the Illinois Chapter of The Nature Conservancy. Edmund Thornton has suggested he might be replaced since he has been unable to be consistent in attendance at meetings. Robert Betz and Willard Klimstra feel they are not able to be consistent in attendance at meetings, but they are willing to be reelected if the Commission so desires. Roger Findley is in South America.
Brown - new head of Nature Conservancy in ILL.

ACTION TO BE CONSIDERED:

Elect consultants

10) INPC/DOC/NLI Contract for services, FY81

Previous reference: 78-13

The contract review committee has drafted a revised contract for consideration by the Commission, the Department of Conservation, and the Natural Land Institute.

met w/ Board of Nat Land Inst.

*Point of contention - establishment of
office in Spfld.*

ACTION TO BE CONSIDERED:

Approve or revise draft contract.
Authorize negotiation of contract.

* 11) Rules for Management of Nature Preserves

A revision of the Rules for Management has been drafted in preparation for formal publication and adoption under the Illinois Administrative Procedures Act. The revision incorporates part of Resolution 393.

ACTION TO BE CONSIDERED:

Preliminary approval

12) Southern Illinois Heritage Conference

A natural heritage conference is being planned for October 25, 1980 at Rend Lake College near Mt. Vernon.

REPORT

Paulson

Cosponsors: NPZ

ESPB
SCS?

Historical Aspects included - Dr. X

13) Other business

Realignment of highway to bypass Vol 2
the south of Sullivan Lake.

14) Adjournment Corps of Engineers Area - 1st Federal Area that may be dedicated as a state NP.

ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

MINUTES OF SEVENTY-EIGHTH MEETINGINDEX

<u>Areas</u>	<u>Item</u>
Adams Co.--Hurton Cave	4
Carroll Co.--Ayers Sand Prairie Nature Preserve	6
Clark Co.--Rocky Branch	4
Cook Co.--Busse Forest Nature Preserve	4
Edgar Co.--Baber Woods Nature Preserve	4
Grundy Co.--Goose Lake Prairie Nature Preserve	6
Jackson Co.--Giant City State Park	4
Jackson Co.--Little Grand Canyon	4
Johnson & Pulaski Cos.--Buttonland Swamp	4
Johnson Co.--Heron Pond/Little Black Slough	4
Lake Co.--Illinois Beach Nature Preserve (R537) (R538)	4, 7
Lake Co.--Reed-Turner Woodland (R539)	8
Macon Co.--Woodland area (R540)	9
Pike Co.--Twin Culvert Cave	4
Pope Co.--Bell Smith Springs	4
Pope Co.--Lusk Creek Canyon	4
Putnam Co.--Eagle roost	26
Whiteside Co.--Thomson-Fulton Nature Preserve (R541)	10
Will Co.--Braidwood Prairie	4
 <u>Commission affairs</u>	
Appropriation for INPC operation, FY81	17
Approval of 77th meeting minutes	3
Commission appointments	16
Election of consultants	12
Executive position in Springfield	18
Meeting arrangements	11
NLI contract for services, FY81	13
Policy on preparation and review of minutes	15
 <u>Miscellaneous</u>	
Burning program - time extension	25
Department of Conservation natural area acquisition budget	20
Endangered Species Protection Board Liaison Committee report	5
Fourth Northern Illinois Prairie Workshop	4
Illinois Natural Heritage Landmark (R543)	23
National Heritage Policy Act	21
National Natural Landmarks	4
*Natural Land Institute/Nature Conservancy agreement	4
Reorganization of natural heritage functions of Department of Conservation	6, 19
Revision of Rules for Management of Illinois Nature Preserves	14
Special use permits granted	4
Staff activities	4
State Natural Heritage Plan (R542)	22
*Nature preserve property tax exemption legislation (R544)	24

2015 2 27

•

•

2

•

•

ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

SEVENTY-EIGHTH MEETING

(Subject to approval of Commission at 79th meeting)

Pere Marquette State Park Lodge

Grafton, Illinois

April 10, 1980

1) Call to order and roll call:

The meeting convened at 1:25 p.m., April 10, 1980 pursuant to the call of Chairman Marzuki and went into executive session to discuss personnel matters.

The regular session was convened at 2:45 p.m.

Members present: Dr. Dale Birkenholz, Kenneth Fiske, Judith Joy, Mary Lou Marzuki, Dr. Robert Mohlenbrock, Nancy Ranney, Preston Schellbach, and Terrold Soesbe.

Member absent: Byron Hutchins.

Others present: Dr. David Kenney and Dr. George Sprugel, Advisors; Dr. Alfred Koelling, Consultant; George B. Fell, Executive Secretary, Gerald Paulson, Coordinator of Preservation Activities, Marlin Bowles, Coordinator of Management and Research, Donald McFall and Judith Faulkner, Field Representatives, Nature Preserves Commission; Glenn Harper, Deputy Director, Natural Resources Bureau, Department of Conservation; David Cooper, Acting Chief, John Schwegman, Fran Harty, Randy Nyboer, Bill McClain, Jim Mick, and Vern Kleen, Natural Heritage Section, Department of Conservation; Carl Becker, Endangered Species Program Coordinator; Karen Ackerman Witter, Resource Planner, Bureau of Planning and Design, Department of Conservation; Richard Dunbar; Jim Struif and Mark Hall, Nature Institute. Kenney, Harper, and Cooper left after Item 20.

2) Adoption of agenda:

It was moved by Birkenholz, seconded by Fiske, and carried that the draft agenda be adopted, subject to change of sequence by the Chairman.

3) Approval of 77th meeting minutes:

It was moved by Schellbach, seconded by Birkenholz, and carried that the minutes of the 77th meeting be approved as distributed.

4) Report of INPC staff:

A staff report was distributed covering the following matters:

Staff activities: Summary of staff activities for January - March.

Special use permits: Four special use permits had been issued since the last meeting.

Fourth Northern Illinois Prairie Workshop: Approximately 600 people attended the workshop in St. Charles on March 1.

Natural Land Institute/Nature Conservancy Agreement: The master plan for Braidwood Prairie, Will County and site surveillance and evaluations for Rocky Branch, Baber Woods, Twin Culvert Cave, and Burton Cave were completed.

National Natural Landmarks: Seven new landmarks have been designated by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service. They are Illinois Beach Nature Preserve, Lake County; a geological site within Giant City State Park, Jackson County; Lusk Creek Canyon, Pope County; a 5,000-acre addition to Heron Pond/Little Black Slough, Johnson County; Busse Forest Nature Preserve, Cook County; Bell Smith Springs, Pope County; Buttonland Swamp, Johnson & Pulaski Counties; and Little Grand Canyon, Jackson County.

5) Report of the Endangered Species Protection Board Liaison Committee:

Reports on the January 25, 1980 meeting in Chicago, attended by Mohlenbrock, and the March 28th meeting in Springfield, attended by Byron Hutchins, were distributed. Cooper clarified some of the statements he had made at the Endangered Species Protection Board meeting as reported by Byron Hutchins.

6) Report of Department of Conservation staff:

Schwegman noted that the Natural Areas Section had now become part of the new Natural Heritage Section and had been moved to 600 North Grand Avenue West, Springfield, IL 62702. The general phone number for the new Natural Heritage Section is 217/782-2361. He also reported that the staff had been busy carrying out its burning program and had completed installation of the upland sandpiper perches at Goose Lake Prairie Nature Preserve, Grundy County, and Ayers Sand Prairie Nature Preserve, Carroll County.

7) Illinois Beach Nature Preserve, Lake County:

Harty reported on the Department's proposal to remove the old bridge across Dead River in the nature preserve, which has been damaged by ice jams and flooding, and replace it with a new structure, either a bridge or a ford. He suggested that a new structure was needed to provide emergency access to the area across Dead River for public health and safety reasons, and to facilitate research use of the area. The area south and west of Dead River is closed to public access, except with permission. Soesbe reported that he had inspected the situation with Harty on January 31, 1980 and recommended removal of the bridge. However, he recommended that other forms of access to the area across Dead River be considered. Access could be obtained from the Commonwealth Edison powerline roadway on the west side of the preserve or by helicopter or boat in emergency situations.

Upon motion by Soesbe, seconded by Birkenholz, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission recommends that the Dead River bridge, piers, and abutments in Illinois Beach Nature Preserve be removed.

(Resolution 537)

Upon motion by Soesbe, seconded by Birkenholz, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission recommends that instead of replacing the bridge across Dead River in Illinois Beach Nature Preserve other means of emergency access to the area south and west of the river be considered.

(Resolution 538)

Harty asked if the resolution included no pedestrian bridge. It was the consensus that there should be no pedestrian bridge across Dead River.

8) Reed-Turner Woodland, Lake County:

Paulson presented a proposal for dedication of the 32-acre Reed-Turner Woodland in Lake County. The area includes upland and streamside forest, a restored prairie, and an artificial pond. The land was donated to The Nature Conservancy in 1976 by Barbara and Harold Turner and subsequently turned over to the Long Grove Park District. It is used exclusively as an outdoor education site by the local schools and for other nature preserve purposes. Access is by permission of the preserve steward, Barbara Turner, who continues to live on land adjoining the preserve. Both the donors and The Nature Conservancy have asked that the area be considered for dedication as an Illinois nature preserve.

Upon motion by Ranney, seconded by Mohlenbrock, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission gives preliminary approval for dedication as a nature preserve of the Reed-Turner Woodland, located in Section 24, T43N, R10E of the 3rd P.M., Lake County, Illinois.

(Resolution 539)

9) Woodland area, Macon County:

Schellbach reported that the Macon County Conservation District had approved the dedication of 30 acres of woods as a nature preserve and 10 acres as buffer. The District is acquiring part of an abandoned right-of-way to provide access to the area, otherwise access will be by water. The woods was recognized by the Illinois Natural Areas Inventory as one of the few remaining natural forests in central Illinois.

Upon motion by Soesbe, seconded by Schellbach, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission approves dedication as a nature preserve of real property owned by the Macon County Conservation District, located in Macon County, Illinois and described in detail in the draft articles of dedication under item 8 of the duplicated agenda of the 78th meeting, and

approves dedication as buffer area of real property lying adjacent to the above described property approved for dedication as a nature preserve, in Macon County, Illinois, owned by the Macon County Conservation District, and described in detail in the draft articles of dedication under Item 8 of the duplicated agenda of the 78th meeting, which real property shall be held as buffer area for the protection of the nature preserve and may be developed, managed, or used for public conservation, recreation or service purposes as may be approved by the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission and the Illinois Department of Conservation or shall be managed as if it were part of the nature preserve herein dedicated.

(Resolution 540)

10) Thomson-Fulton Nature Preserve, Whiteside County:

Nyboer presented a proposal to construct a new access road along the south boundary of the nature preserve and to fence the north boundary of the road and install a small parking area at Mickelson Landing for preserve users. This proposal would provide access to cottage residents and to the boat landing and allows closure of the existing roads across the nature preserve. It would also allow the entire Federal-State holdings to be managed as a single unit. The Corps of Engineers is planning to phase out the cottage leases by 1988, thus allowing complete road closure and control of the natural area.

Upon motion by Soesbe, seconded by Mohlenbrock, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission approves the proposed plan to realign the access road through Thomson-Fulton Nature Preserve along the southern boundary of the preserve and to install fencing along the northern boundary of the road.

(Resolution 541)

11) Next meeting arrangements:

It was agreed to hold the next meeting of the Commission on Thursday, June 5, 1980 in the Kankakee area with a field trip to nearby natural areas on June 4th. The staff will make arrangements.

12) Election of consultants:

Fell reported that the terms of all of the current consultants, except for Warren Dewalt, had expired. There was discussion of the role of the consultants and whether they should be expected to attend Commission meetings. Ranney suggested that Dr. Roger Findley be asked to serve as a consultant since the Commission needed to have the advice of a lawyer from time to time.

It was moved by Fiske, seconded by Mohlenbrock, and carried, that the staff contact Roger Findley as a possible consultant to the Commission.

It was agreed that the staff should poll the current consultants to determine their interest in continuing and that election of consultants should be postponed until the next meeting.

13) FY81 contract for services:

There was discussion of procedure for review of the form of contract with the Natural Land Institute and negotiation of a new contract for FY81.

It was moved by Ranney, seconded by Mohlenbrock, and carried that the Chairman appoint a committee to review the form of the contract with the Natural Land Institute and to report at the next meeting of the Commission.

The Chairman appointed Soesbe, Fiske, and Marzuki to serve on the committee.

14) Rules for Management of Illinois Nature Preserves:

Marzuki appointed Hutchins, Ranney, and herself to serve on a committee to consider the revision, publication, and adoption of the Rules for Management of Nature Preserves under the Illinois Administrative Procedures Act.

15) Policy on preparation and review of minutes:

Fell and Soesbe outlined a procedure for preparing and reviewing the INPC minutes to speed up their distribution. The policy on distribution of the minutes to the general public was also discussed.

It was agreed to continue to distribute the minutes as soon as they have been prepared, and prior to Commission approval.

16) Commission appointments:

Fell reported that the terms of Hutchins, Joy, and Ranney would expire on June 30, 1980, and that all three members were eligible for reappointment.

It was moved by Fiske, seconded by Mohlenbrock, and carried that the Commission go on record recommending reappointment of Byron Hutchins, Judith Joy, and Nancy Ranney to second terms as members of the Commission.

It was agreed that the Commission should advise the Chief of the Natural History Survey and the Director of the Illinois State Museum, as the Governor's advisors on appointments to the Commission, of its recommendations.

17) INPC FY81 operating appropriation:

Kenney reviewed the process for passage of the Department of Conservation's appropriations. He does not anticipate any cuts in the line item of \$121,000 for the Commission, he anticipates that cuts will be selective rather than across-the-board.

The role of the Commission in supporting passage of the appropriation was discussed. The Chairman directed the staff to track the appropriation bill and to keep the Commission advised. The Commission is to be informed of the membership of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

18) Executive position in Springfield:

It was moved by Schellbach, seconded by Soesbe, and carried that the Commission create an executive position in Springfield, to be filled by a professional person chosen by the Commission and who will serve as the chief administrative officer and spokesman for the Commission.

Marzuki noted that the motion was pursuant to the executive session. She requested that the executive committee, consisting of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Secretary, and Fell serve as a committee to prepare a job description and to begin a search for a person to fill the position.

19) Reorganization of natural heritage functions of Department of Conservation:

Harper discussed the reorganization and consolidation of the Department of Conservation's Natural Areas Section and Non-game Species Program and the Endangered Species Protection Board personnel into a Natural Heritage Section within the Department's Bureau of Natural Resources. This went into effect on a provisional basis on March 10, 1980. Within the next 5 months, the Department expects to make a final determination of the organizational structure. The Department proposes that the natural heritage group will be a section of a reorganized Division of Forest Resources and Natural Heritage under the Bureau of Natural Resources.

There was discussion of the rationale and possible effect of the proposal.

20) Department of Conservation natural area acquisition budget:

Marzuki reviewed the status of the Department's \$2.6 million budget request for natural area acquisition for FY81 and urged Commission members to take an active interest in the legislative process. The staff will keep in close contact with the Department on the appropriation and alert the members as needed.

21) National Heritage Policy Act:

Fell reported that he had testified in behalf of the Commission before the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Insular Affairs on March 17th in support of H.R. 6504, the National Heritage Policy Act of 1979. The Senate Subcommittee on Parks, Recreation and Renewable Resources of the Committee of Energy and Natural Resources will hear the Senate Bill (S. 1841) on April 17th. Only invited persons will be allowed to testify. Fell will submit a written statement in behalf of the Commission.

22) State Natural Heritage Plan:

Witter and Paulson reported on the final draft of the State Natural Heritage Plan. The earlier draft had been sent to over 200 persons for review, and comments had been received from about 50. The draft was extensively revised in response to the public comments. Paulson said he felt that the current draft was very much improved and that it was acceptable in its current form, except for a few changes in the roles of each agency in carrying out the proposed actions. The plan is to be published by the Department, with a publication date of mid-June. There was discussion of the role of the Commission in preparation of the plan and whether the published plan should be identified as the joint product of the Department of Conservation, the Nature Preserves Commission, and the Endangered Species Protection Board or as the product of the Department in cooperation with the Nature Preserves Commission and Endangered Species Protection Board. It was the consensus that the plan should be identified as the joint product of the Department of Conservation, the Nature Preserves Commission, and the Endangered Species Protection Board.

Upon motion by Mohlenbrock, seconded by Soesbe, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission approves the final draft of the Illinois Natural Heritage Plan, with changes as agreed upon by the staff, and directs the Chairman to discuss with Conservation Director David Kenney the role of the Commission in preparation and publication of the plan.

(Resolution 542)

23) Illinois Natural Heritage Landmark:

Paulson presented a draft form of cooperative agreement with a private landowner for designation of an Illinois Natural Heritage Landmark. The agreement would be between the landowner and the State of Illinois, represented by the Commission in cooperation with the Department of Conservation. It was the consensus that the agreement form should be amended by adding "and the Department of Conservation" at one point in the text.

Upon motion by Soesbe, seconded by Ranney, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission approves the draft cooperative agreement for designation of an Illinois Natural Heritage Landmark, with changes as agreed upon between the Department of Conservation and the Commission staff.

(Resolution 543)

24) Nature preserve property tax exemption legislation:

Paulson reported that he had been working with the staff of the House Energy, Environment and Natural Resources Committee on legislation to exempt lands dedicated as nature preserves from property taxes. The Committee has introduced the proposal as H.B. 3395. At the present time there is no clear understanding of how property taxes would be treated. There was discussion of the procedure for introducing legislation by the Commission.

Upon motion by Joy, seconded by Birkenholz, and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

The Commission supports passage of H.B. 3395, a bill to provide for exemption of land dedicated as a nature preserve from property taxes.

(Resolution 544)

25) 1980 burning program:

Fell proposed that the authorization for prairie burning in northern Illinois be extended for two weeks due to the lateness of the season and the fact that all of the scheduled burning had not been completed before the April 15th deadline. It was agreed to allow the Executive Secretary to approve prairie burning past the deadline at his discretion.

26) Putnam County Eagle Roost:

Fiske brought to the attention of the Commission information about an eagle roost site on the ~~Illinois River~~ in Putnam County. Paulson said that the staff was working with Carl Becker and the Putnam County Conservation District on contacting the owner of the site.

27) Adjournment:

The meeting adjourned at 6:00 p.m.

Jerrold Soesbe
Secretary

ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

SEVENTY-NINTH MEETING

STAFF REPORT

April and May, 1980

Land acquisition

A major portion of the field representative's time has been spent on assisting with negotiations for acquisition of land as a follow-up of the landowner contact program. The Nature Conservancy has hired Ralph Burnett, a former real estate agent and farm advisor, to negotiate options to purchase and donations of land identified by the landowner contact program. The field representatives serve as liaison between the landowner and The Nature Conservancy, or other agencies, and assist whenever possible on the negotiations. In a few cases, the field representatives are directly negotiating donations of land. Currently, we are working on over 25 acquisition projects which are in various stages of negotiations. In addition, we are continuing to assist the Save the Cache Committee and the Save the Prairie Society (Wolf Road Prairie).

Gerald Paulson has been working on the Department of Conservation's fiscal land acquisition appropriation budget and on the bill relating to assessment of private land dedicated as a nature preserve. Over 600 letters were mailed to participants in the Illinois Natural Areas Conference and the Fourth Southern Illinois Prairie Workshop informing them of the proposed appropriation. Editorial support for the appropriation was secured from the Chicago Tribune and Chicago Sun-Times (see attached). H.B. 3395, the bill to clarify the property tax valuation of land dedicated as a nature preserve, was amended and passed by the Illinois House with a vote of 135 to 17.

Landowner contact program

The initial phase of the landowner contact program has essentially been completed. Second contacts are being made to followup and keep in touch with some landowners. A more systematic effort to make second contacts will be started later in the year. Lydia Meyer is working with the Putnam County Conservation District and the owner of the Clear Creek Eagle Roost.

Nature preserve dedications

Dedications are actively being negotiated for Glen A. Lloyd Woods (Lake County), Levee Lake (Madison County), Ft. Creve Coeur Prairie (Tazewell County), and Reed-Turner Woodland (Lake County). Proposals for dedication of areas owned by the Cook County Forest Preserve District, Peoria Park District, Collet Park District, and Lake County Forest Preserve District are under preparation. Discussions have also been resumed with Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, and Monmouth College about dedication of the Olin Tract (Madison County), and Spring Grove Cemetery (Knox County).

Dedication for the woodland donated to the Macon County Conservation District is pending final approval by the Governor.

Don McFall and Paulson met with Department of Conservation staff and representatives from CONRAIL to discuss dedication of prairies located on the CONRAIL rights-of-way.

Protection

Max Hutchison and Judy Faulkner are assisting Andy West in reviewing the status of natural areas in the Shawnee National Forest and preparing recommendations to the U.S. Forest Service on protection and management to be included in the new Forest Plan. Steve Packard has organized a local protection group to stop abuses to Bluff City Fen (Cook County) and to secure management agreements with the owner, the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago. He is also working with a citizen's group opposed to the construction of FAP 420 through the Volo Bog area in Lake and McHenry counties and worked with the St. Charles Park District to stop illegal timber cutting in Norris Nature Preserve (Kane County). Paulson worked with the developer of Havenwood to protect Barat Ravine (Lake County).

Illinois Natural Heritage Landmarks

Paulson drafted a form and worked on procedures for the implementation of the program. The Department of Conservation has produced a boundary sign and a larger marker sign to give to landowners.

Management

Prescribed burning: Natural Land Institute staff participated in, or coordinated prescribed burns at the following areas:

Thornton-Lansing Road Nature Preserve, Cook County -- 60 acres
Sand Ridge Nature Preserve, Cook County -- 65 acres
Pine Ridge Cemetery Prairie, Iroquois County -- 2 acres
Prospect Cemetery Prairie Nature Preserve, Ford County -- 3 acres
Tomlinson Cemetery Prairie, Champaign County -- 2 acres
Searls Prairie, Winnebago County -- 50 acres
Thompson Prairie, Jo Daviess County -- 2 acres
Shirland Prairie, Winnebago County -- 7 acres
Colored Sands Nature Preserve, Winnebago County -- 45 acres
Beach Cemetery Prairie Nature Preserve, Ogle County -- .5 acres
Sand Prairie-Scrub Oak Nature Preserve, Mason County -- 185 acres
Reavis Hill Prairie, Mason County -- 30 acres
Rockton Nature Preserve, Winnebago County -- 10 acres
Harlem Hills Nature Preserve, Winnebago County -- 15 acres
Henry Allan Gleason Nature Preserve, Mason County -- 20 acres
Principia College prairies, Jersey County -- 5 acres

Master plans: Work was completed on the master plan for Rock Cave (Effingham County) and started for Spring Hill Farm Fen (McHenry County).

Surveillance: Site evaluations were done for The Nature Conservancy on Emma Vance Woods (Crawford County), Bartlett Woods (Lee County), and Devil's Prop (Jefferson County); field checks were done on two of their preserves, West Chicago Prairie (DuPage County) and Braidwood Sand Prairie (Will County). Aerial surveillance was done, in conjunction with the Department of Conservation, for northeastern, western, and southern Illinois, and by the Natural Land Institute staff for preserves and natural areas in the Chicago region.

Brush cutting was carried out on north Cook and south Cook County areas with the help of volunteers and on Harlem Hills Nature Preserve, with the help of CETA workers.

Other assistance: Assistance was given to the Princeton Park District in developing Myer Woods Nature Preserve (Bureau County).

Public information

Plans are being made for a Southern Illinois "natural heritage" conference to be held at Rend Lake College in October.

Contact was made with the producers of the NOVA TV series about a possible program on natural area preservation. McFall, Packard, and Hutchison worked with a writer from Illinois Times on a series of articles on natural areas and the nature preserve program. The first two articles emphasized the Natural Areas Inventory, State Natural Areas Plan, and Beall Woods Nature Preserve. McFall also worked with a writer from the Tazewell Reporter (Morton - East Peoria) on an article about the Shoop Prairie (Tazewell County) and other natural areas near Peoria.

George Fell met with representatives of the Joyce Foundation and five environmental/preservation groups in the Chicago area to discuss means of carrying out effective public relation efforts.

Work on the Illinois endangered species report is going on at a low level in anticipation of receiving funding from the USDA for the final publication.

Conferences and talks

The staff participated in or spoke to the following groups and conferences:

Sagawau Conservation Club, April 11 -- Packard
Tri-County Natural Areas Seminar, April 21 -- McFall
DuQuoin Kiwanis Club, April 17 -- Faulkner
Society of Architectural Historians, April 17 -- Packard
Tennessee Land Preservation Conference, Nashville, May 12 & 13 -- Paulson

State Natural Areas Plan

Paulson, Fell, and Jack White reviewed and commented on the final draft of the State Natural Areas Plan and provided additional information for the plan. The plan has been approved by the Department of Conservation and is scheduled for publication by June 30, 1980.

National Heritage Policy Act

Fell submitted a written statement to the Subcommittee on Parks, Recreation, and Renewable Resources of the Senate Committees on Energy and Natural Resources in support of S.1842, the National Heritage Policy Act.

Administration

The minutes of the 78th Commission meeting, held on April 10, were completed and mailed out.

Fell worked with the contract review committee on the INPC/DOC/NLI contract for FY81 and with the committee on the Rules for Management of Nature Preserves on revision of the rules.

New Personnel Policies were adopted by the Natural Land Institute on April 19.

Special use permits granted

Kathryn Kerr -- collect soil samples to determine effect of burr on plant growth, Prospect Cemetery Nature Preserve, Ford County.
Louise Young -- floristic and ecological study, Little Black Slough, Johnson County.
Roderick R. Irwin -- butterfly observation, all nature preserves, especially Harlem Hills Nature Preserve, Winnebago County.
Cynthia Walter -- measurement of the contribution of symbiotically fixed nitrogen to total plant nitrogen in differentially fertilized plants, Sand Ridge Nature Preserve, Cook County, and Goose Lake Prairie Nature Preserve, Grundy County.
Illinois Natural History Survey staff -- collecting permits, all nature preserves.

Directory changes

Please make the following changes in the Directory:

Members, Nature Preserves Commission: New office address for Preston Schellbach -- 1495 Brozio Lane, Decatur 62521.

Consultants, Nature Preserves Commission: New office address for The Nature Conservancy -- Suite 708, 79 W. Monroe, Chicago 60603, Phone 312/346-8166.

Natural Land Institute staff: Add: Sue Burns, Secretary, and Nancy Nelson, Librarian. New office address for Don McFall -- 605 Stratton Bldg., Springfield 62706, phone: 217/785-4502.

Department of Conservation staff: New address for John Schwegman, Bill McClain, and Carl Becker -- 605 Stratton Bldg., Springfield 62706. Schwegman's new phone number is 217/785-8773; Bill McClain's phone number is 217/785-8764; and Carl Becker's phone number is 217/785-8774. Fran Harty's new home address is -- 1109 Wheeler, Woodstock 60098 and his home phone number is 815/338-6041.

S.B. 1664, S.B. 1665, S.B. 1666

Chicago Tribune

FOUNDED June 10, 1847

STANTON R. COOK, *Chairman and Publisher*
CLAYTON KIRKPATRICK, *President*
HAROLD R. LIVENDAHN, *General Manager*

MAXWELL McCROHON,
Editor

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Managing Editor

JOHN McCUTCHEON,
Editorial Page Editor

10 Section 1 ▽ Thursday, May 22, 1980

For preserving 2,200 acres

As the General Assembly jams action on numerous appropriations into a few days, one small but significant item involves land acquisition by the Department of Conservation. Gov. Thompson, in his budget for fiscal 1981, provided \$6 million for that purpose, \$2.6 million of it for natural areas. Senate Appropriations Committee I has whittled at that \$6 million, but advocates of the full amount live in hope.

Money for natural areas is part of what Gov. Thompson calls "new efforts to preserve and enhance our environment." The state has spent \$700,000 on a valuable "natural areas inventory,"

which identifies 1,089 sites as significant, and acreage amounting to about one-1,400th of the state's area as "of high quality." The \$2.6 million would enable the state to add 2,200 acres to the Illinois Nature Preserves System.

Both high quality natural areas and money to protect them from future development are endangered in this state. Those of us who do not want to see the whole state plowed up or paved over must hope that the conservation cause has enough influence to pull through the \$2.6 million recommended by the governor for public acquisition of natural areas.

Sun-Times

Saturday, May 10, 1980

Page 27

Editorials

Don't trim Conservation budget

Gov. Thompson showed an intense commitment to the Prairie State's prairies, marshes and forests in his budget for the 1981 fiscal year. It's time for the Legislature to do likewise, and next week the spotlight is on the Senate Appropriations Committee I.

Two budgets ago, the Legislature allocated substantial funds for Conservation Department land purchases. Despite that effort, the acquisition plan fell through: Matching bond money was never authorized.

Now, Thompson has earmarked \$6 million of the 1981 budget for all Conservation Department acquisitions—\$2.6 million of it for purchase of pristine parcels among those identified in the Illinois Natural Areas Inventory, completed in 1978.

The funding bill, which needs companion measures to implement the purchase plan, comes before the Senate panel soon. There

are reports that the \$2.6 million proposal may face a tough fight.

It shouldn't face any fight at all.

Once lost to development, natural areas are gone for good; and those pinpointed in the inventory are gradually slipping away. Adoption of the full Conservation Department budget for '81 would allow acquisition of more than 2,000 unspoiled acres. A department spokesman says the earmarked areas "are lands that are essentially pristine. There are darn few of them left in the state." Less than 0.1 percent of all Illinois land, to be exact.

Sen. Howard W. Carroll (D-Chicago), chairman of Appropriations I, should do all he can to help the package pass.

Favorable action, both in committee and later on the floor and in bond authority, is the necessary course. The beneficiaries?

Ours and every generation after.

MEMORANDUM

INPC 79

Item 6

To: Commission members, advisors, and consultants

From: Jerry Paulson *J*

Date: May 28, 1980 *L*

Re: Dedication of Cook County Forest Preserve District natural areas

The Cook County Forest Preserve District is one of the major owners of natural areas, of all categories, identified by the Illinois Natural Areas Inventory with 23 areas totalling 6,769 acres. The district dedicated eleven areas, totalling 3,961 acres in 1965 as the first nature preserves. Several areas have been given consideration for dedication since then (Palos Fen, Somme Prairie, Baker Lake) and the inventory identified several others.

Of the 23 areas identified by the inventory, seventeen are nature preserves and nature centers. Six areas were included as Category I sites with no other protective status. Land lying outside the boundaries of existing nature preserves was recognized at Thornton-Lansing Road Nature Preserve and Busse Woods Nature Preserve. In addition, the existence of a breeding colony of black-crowned night herons was discovered on Baker Lake since completion of the inventory and brought to the attention of the commission and the Endangered Species Protection Board.

The following areas owned by the Cook County Forest Preserve District and described in the attached materials are proposed for dedication as nature preserves:

- Baker Lake--166 acres
- Edgebrook Flatwoods--70 acres
- Palos Fen--48 acres
- Powderhorn Lake and Prairie--105 acres
- Sagawau Canyon--3 acres
- Somme Prairie--70 acres
- Thornton-Lansing Road N.P. addition--100 acres

Two areas are not proposed for dedication at this time: an addition to Busse Woods Nature Preserve and Wampun Lake Seepage Area. A large addition has been proposed in the past to Busse Woods N.P., but the boundaries of the addition have not been defined. Wampun Lake Seepage Area is an irregularly shaped tract that adjoins active recreation areas and would be difficult to delineate and protect as a nature preserve. Both areas could be proposed for dedication at a future date.

The specifics of the proposed dedications have not been discussed with the district staff, although the staff has been involved in discussions of a general nature and is anticipating a proposal from the commission.

BAKER LAKE

Acreage: 166

Location: South of U.S. 14 and the Chicago and Northwestern railroad on the southeast edge of the village of Barrington. Portions of Sections 1 and 12, Township 42 North, Range 9 East, and Sections 6 and 7, Township 42 North, Range 10 East.

Natural character: Rookery of black-crowned night herons, an endangered Illinois breeding bird, on an island in the middle of an artificially maintained lake. The lake was created in the late 1920's to extinguish a peat fire that had burned for two to three years in the Baker Lake basin. A narrow band of cattail and willows extends around most of the lake. A small area of wet prairie and sedge meadow adjoins the lake to the southeast in what was once apparently the natural outlet of the marsh. The lake is an important waterfowl area with some ducks and geese nesting each year. It is also used as a feeding area by nearby populations of black terns, herons, and egrets.

Management: All of the land on the east of the lake is owned by the Forest Preserve District, which manages it for waterfowl. About 25 acres is planted to corn and wheat for the ducks and geese. Part of the eastern lakeshore is kept cleared of brush to allow movement of waterfowl to the feeding areas. The Barrington Park District owns the southwest edge of the lake and the village of Barrington has purchased land on the northwest corner. The entire lake is protected as a wildlife refuge. Private land adjoins the lake on its western border. Special management may be required for the benefit of the black-crowned night herons. This could include construction of artificial nesting platforms and supplemental feeding. Special care is needed to prevent the herons from disbanding the colony as a result of human disturbance.

Nature preserve values: Dedication of the area would help protect one of the few remaining breeding colonies of the state endangered black-crowned night heron, and provide feeding and nesting habitat for many species of waterfowl and other birds. The Barrington Park District has agreed to dedicate its shoreline to prevent any encroachment on the lake that would disturb the birds. The primary goal of the nature preserve would be to perpetuate the breeding colony of black-crowned night herons.

Illinois



Department of Conservation

life and land together

605 WM. G. STRATTON BUILDING • 400 SOUTH SPRING STREET • SPRINGFIELD 62706

CHICAGO OFFICE — ROOM 100, 160 NO. LASALLE 60601

David Kenney, Director • James C. Helfrich, Assistant Director

September 18, 1979

Mr. George B. Fell
Executive Secretary
Illinois Nature Preserves Commission
320 S. Third St.
Rockford, IL 61108

Dear George:

The Endangered Species Protection Board reviewed the information Steve Packard put together for the NPC. The Board encourages and supports the concept of dedicating areas as Nature Preserves based on the presence of an endangered or threatened species. The Board expressed caution in regard to this concept in that such dedication should be limited to functional ecosystem units.

Baker Lake would qualify as a candidate for dedication but certain conditions should be recognized and possibly incorporated into the articles of dedication. Active management of the Baker Lake heronry will be necessary to ensure its continued presence. This management plan should be addressed in the articles of dedication. Dr. William Southern has expressed interest in assisting in such a plan.

The other fact that needs to be addressed is the possible disappearance of the heronry. If the Black-crowned Night Heron colony should disappear and not return to Baker's Lake within a specified time period (to be determined) there should be a mechanism in the articles of dedication by which the Nature Preserves Commission can move out of the dedication. However, should the heronry disappear and other significant natural features develop over time, i.e. Prairie, there may be sufficient reason to amend the articles of dedication and retain the Nature Preserve classification.

The Board recognizes that situations like Baker Lake that involve endangered species will continue to be presented to the Commission. The Board wishes to offer its assistance to the Commission on future dedication proposals involving endangered species. Please advise us on further action with regard to Baker Lake and of further dedication proposals involving endangered and threatened species.

Sincerely,

Carl N. Becker
Coordinator,
Endangered Species Program

CNB:jo



North

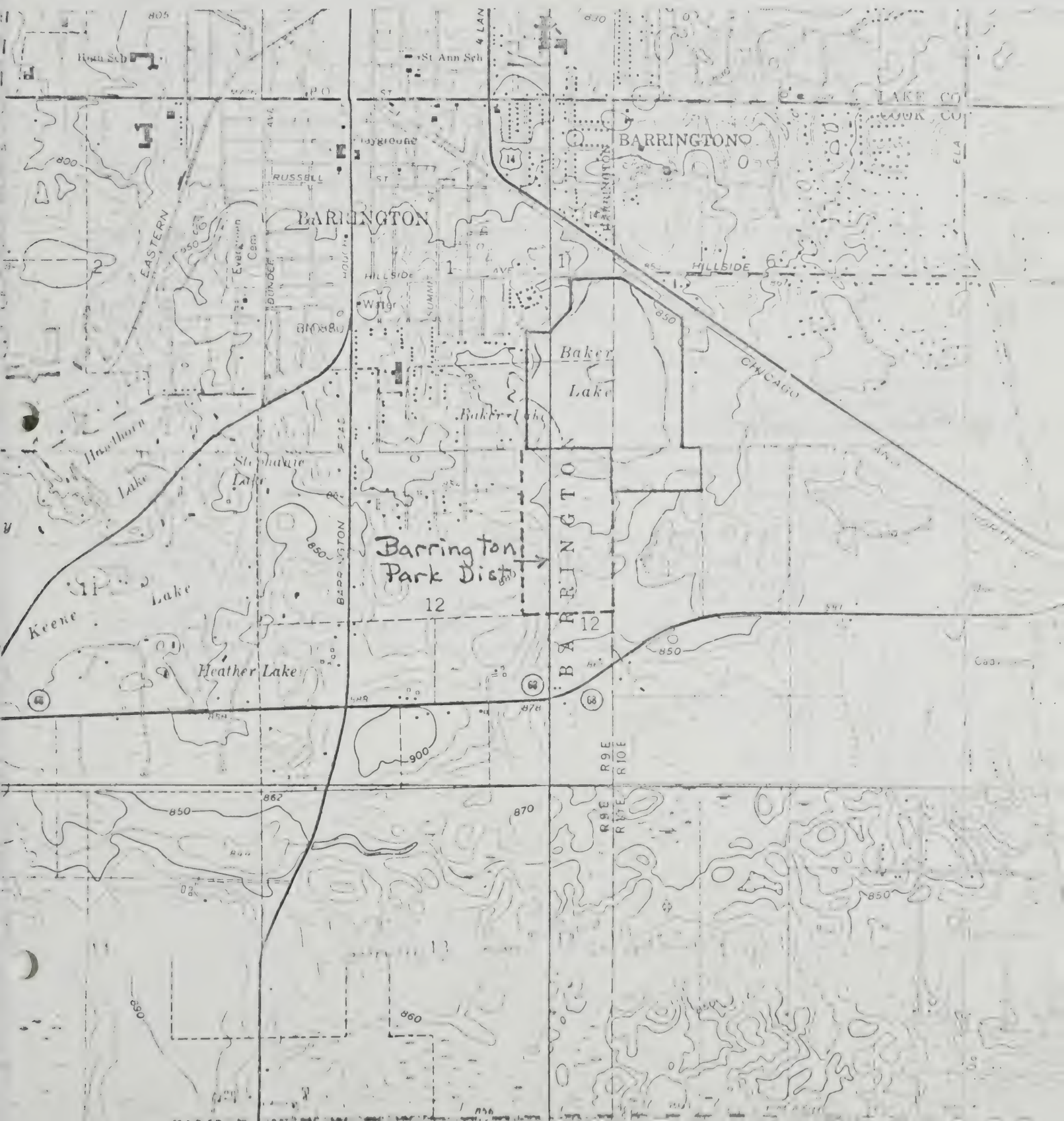
County COOK

Name of Area BAKER LAKE

Quadrangle BARRINGTON 7.5 and LAKE ZURICH 7.5

Location SEC. 1, 12, T46N, R9E

SEC. 6, 7, T46N, R10E



EDGEBROOK FLATWOODS

Acreage: 70

Location: Between Caldwell Avenue, Devon Avenue, and the North Branch of the Chicago River within the city of Chicago. Township 41 North, Range 13 East in Sections 32 and 33.

Natural character: Flatwoods and dry-mesic upland forest of the Chicago Lake Plain Section of the Northeastern Morainal Division. A mature second growth forest with red oak, pin oak, and red maple on poorly drained sites, with white oak and red oak on the better drained slopes. Swamp white oak is common in the wettest upland sites. The understory includes such notable species as spice bush (*Lindera benzoin*), maple-leaved viburnum (*Viburnum acerifolium*), and Michigan holly (*Ilex verticillata*). The area is known for its spectacular displays of spring wildflowers.

The forest developed on heavy impervious soils derived from sediments deposited on the bottom of an ancient glacial lake. A small ravine drains the southwest portion of the tract. Topographic relief is only twenty feet within the area. The North Branch of the Chicago River, which has been deepened, forms the western boundary of the tract.

Management: A paved bicycle trail goes through the area along Devon Avenue and the river. There is no other developed access except from the north via a forest preserve picnic area. A prairie restoration separates the woods from the recreation area. There are numerous trails through the woods and some problems with littering and unauthorized campfires. There are no particular vegetation management problems other than the need to control some exotic species.

Nature preserve values: Edgebrook Flatwoods is the highest quality flatwoods on the poorly drained soils of the Chicago Lake Plain recognized by the Illinois Natural Areas Inventory. Although the canopy has been opened up by the death of American elms, the structure of the forest appears relatively natural. Most other examples of this natural community have been destroyed or damaged by the development of the city of Chicago.

ILLINOIS NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY

AREA # 397

COUNTY: Cook

REFERENCE NUMBER: 41

AREA NAME: Edgebrook Flatwoods

NATURAL AREA CATEGORIES & SIGNIFICANT FEATURES:

CAT.	DESCRIPTION
I	Grade C Sand flatwoods

EXCEPTIONAL FEATURES:

CAT.	DESCRIPTION
None	None

LEGAL LOCATION:

SW SEC 32, SWQ SEC 33, T41N R13E 3PM

TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE: Park Ridge 7.5
River Forest 7.5

TOTAL ACREAGE: 70

OWNERSHIP TYPE: Public

NUMBER OF OWNERSHIPS: 1

CONSERVATION STATUS:

Public land, not recognized as a natural area

THREATS:

No known threat

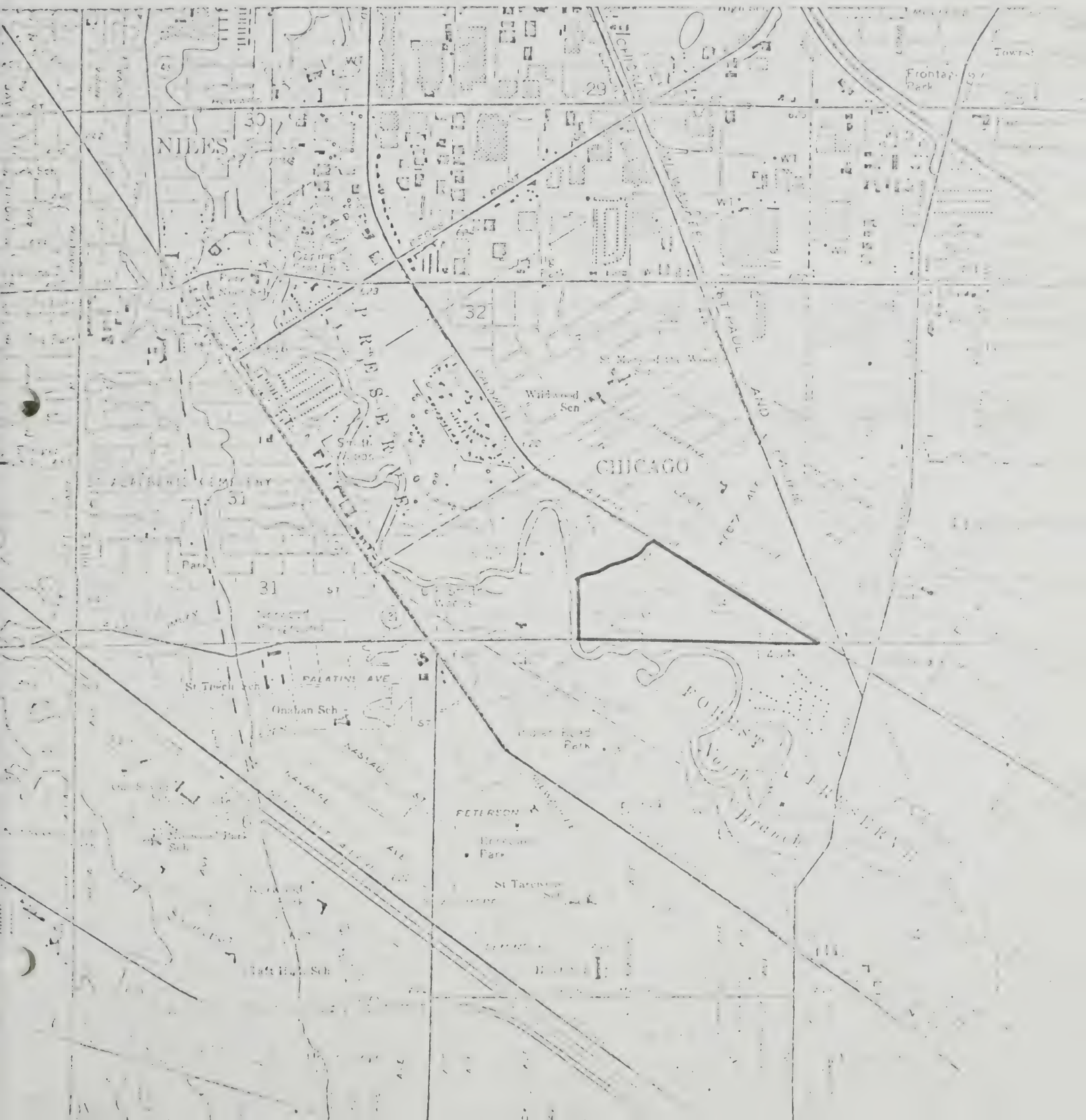
County COOK No.

Name of Area EDGEBROOK FLATWOODS

Quadrangle PARK RIDGE 7.5' RIVER FOREST 7.5'

Location T41N, R13E, SECS. 32, 33

ILLINOIS NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY



PALOS FEN

Acreage: 48

Location: North of 107th Street, east of 88th Avenue, and west of Kean Avenue in Palos Hills. Northeast quarter of Section 15, Township 37 North, Range 12 East.

Natural character: Graminoid fen and marsh of the Chicago Lake Plain Section of the Northeastern Morainal Division. The fen is dominated by big blue-stem (Andropogon gerardi), prairie dropseed (Sporobolus heterolepis), and little bluestem (Andropogon scoparius) and contains plants characteristic of the wet, calcareous, highly organic soils that have developed where ground water discharges above the Cal-Sag Valley at the base of the Tinley Moraine. These include swamp betony (Pedicularis lanceolata), Ohio golden-rod (Solidago ohioensis), low calamint (Satureja arkansana), and bog lobelia (Lobelia kalmii). Two state endangered plants, small white lady's slipper (Cypripedium candidum) and Queen-of-the-prairie (Filipendula rubra) are found in the fen.

The marsh is dominated by narrow-leaved cattail (Typha angustifolia) and great bulrush (Scirpus validus) and contains such common marsh species as Joe-pye-weed (Eupatorium maculatum), winged loosestrife (Lythrum alatum), and marsh aster (Aster puniceus).

The fen and marsh are situated on ancient beach ridges of Glacial Lake Chicago in the Cal-Sag Valley. Elevation ranges from 675 feet above msl at the base of the moraine to 595 feet msl in the southeast corner.

Management: The proposed nature preserve includes some old fields to protect the source of water that feeds the fen from the northwest. The fen should be managed periodically with a controlled burn to prevent encroachment of brush. A trail for visitors should be developed.

Nature preserve values: The tract was acquired by the district to protect the fen and the rare plants from a proposed development project. The area was known by local botanists for the abundance of small white lady's slippers that are found there. Biology classes from Moraine Valley College, which is located directly to the south, use the fen on a regular basis. This is the only fen found on the Chicago Lake Plain.

ILLINOIS NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY

AREA # 421

COUNTY: Cook

REFERENCE NUMBER: 60

AREA NAME: Palos Fen

NATURAL AREA CATEGORIES & SIGNIFICANT FEATURES:

CAT. DESCRIPTION

I Grades A & B Graminoid fen, Marsh

EXCEPTIONAL FEATURES:

CAT. DESCRIPTION

II Filipendula rubra (Graminoid fen)

II Cypripedium candidum (Graminoid fen)

LEGAL LOCATION:

NLQ SEC 15, T37N R12E 3PM

TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE: Palos Park 7.5

TOTAL ACREAGE: 48

OWNERSHIP TYPE: Public

NUMBER OF OWNERSHIPS: 1

PRESERVATION STATUS:

Public land, informally recognized as a natural area

THREATS:

No known threat

County COOK No. 60

Name of Area PALOS FEN

Quadrangle PALOS PARK 7.5'

Location SEC. 15 T37N, R12E

ILLINOIS NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY



POWDERHORN LAKE AND PRAIRIE

Acreage: 105

Location: North of Brainard Avenue, east of Burnham Avenue, south of Penn Central Railroad tracks, and west of the Illinois-Indiana state line within the city limits of Chicago and Burnham. Portions of Section 32, Township 37 North, Range 15 East, and Section 5, Township 36 North, Range 15 East.

Natural character: Dry-mesic and wet sand prairie, marsh, and sand savanna of the Chicago Lake Plain Section of the Northeastern Morainal Division. The sand prairie is dominated by big bluestem (Andropogon gerardi), and Indian-grass (Sorghastrum nutans), with cord grass (Spartina pectinata), tussock sedge (Carex stricta), and blue-joint grass (Calamagrostis canadensis) in wetter sites. Dominant plants in the marsh are cattail (Typha spp.), water horsetail (Equisetum fluviatile), and dotted smartweed (Polygonum punctatum). The sand savanna is dominated by black oak (Quercus velutina). There is an abundance of sand prairie plants such as sand puccoon (Lithospermum carolinense), shooting star (Dodecatheon meadia), leadplant (Amorpha canescens), blazing star (Liatris aspera), and showy goldenrod (Solidago speciosa). The wetter sites contain obedient plant (Physostegia virginiana), blue flag (Iris virginica var. shrevei), and fringed gentian (Gentiana crinita).

There are six distinct ridges running northwest-southeast across the area left behind as successive beaches as Glacial Lake Chicago shrank to its current level. The soils are derived from lake bottom sediments, sand, and gravel.

Management: The prairie and savanna vegetation should be managed with prescribed burns to control invasion of brush. Hunting has occurred in the marsh in the past.

Nature preserve value: The wet swales and marsh provide habitat for many birds and waterfowl including Least bittern, Virginia rail, Yellow-headed blackbird, and black tern. Black-crowned night heron may also nest on the area. The water table in the area has apparently been altered somewhat by the construction of Powderhorn Lake in 1958, which destroyed over one hundred acres of prairie and marsh. The ridge and swales represent the most recent stages of water levels in the Lake Michigan basin (older stages are found in Sand Ridge Nature Preserve and Thornton-Lansing Road Nature Preserve), completing the sequence of geological history of Glacial Lake Chicago. Most of these features have been destroyed by development of the city of Chicago.

ILLINOIS NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY

AREA # 1071

COUNTY: Cook

REFERENCE NUMBER: 75

AREA NAME: Powderhorn Lake and Prairie

NATURAL AREA CATEGORIES & SIGNIFICANT FEATURES:

CAT.	DESCRIPTION
I	Grade B Marsh
I	Grade B Dry-mesic sand prairie, Wet sand prairie
I	Grade B Dry-mesic sand savanna

EXCEPTIONAL FEATURES:

CAT.	DESCRIPTION
I	Black-crowned night heron (May nest on area)
I	Least bittern (Probably nests in marsh)
I	Virginia rail (Reportedly nests in marsh)
I	Yellow-headed blackbird (Nests in marsh)
I	Black tern (Nests in marsh)
VI	Possible breeding site for many shorebirds, waterfowl, & marsh-nesting birds
II	Banded killifish (Powderhorn Lake, collected 1975)

LOCAL LOCATION:

CH SEC 32, T34N R15E 3M
 SEC 5, T36N R15E 3PM

TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE: Lake Calumet 7.5

LAND ACRES: 222

LAND TYPE: Private
 Public

STATUS OF LANDSHIPS: Unknown

LAND OWNERSHIP:

Public land, informally recognized as a natural area
 Private land, not protected by owner or lessee

Threat likely within 5 years: More development

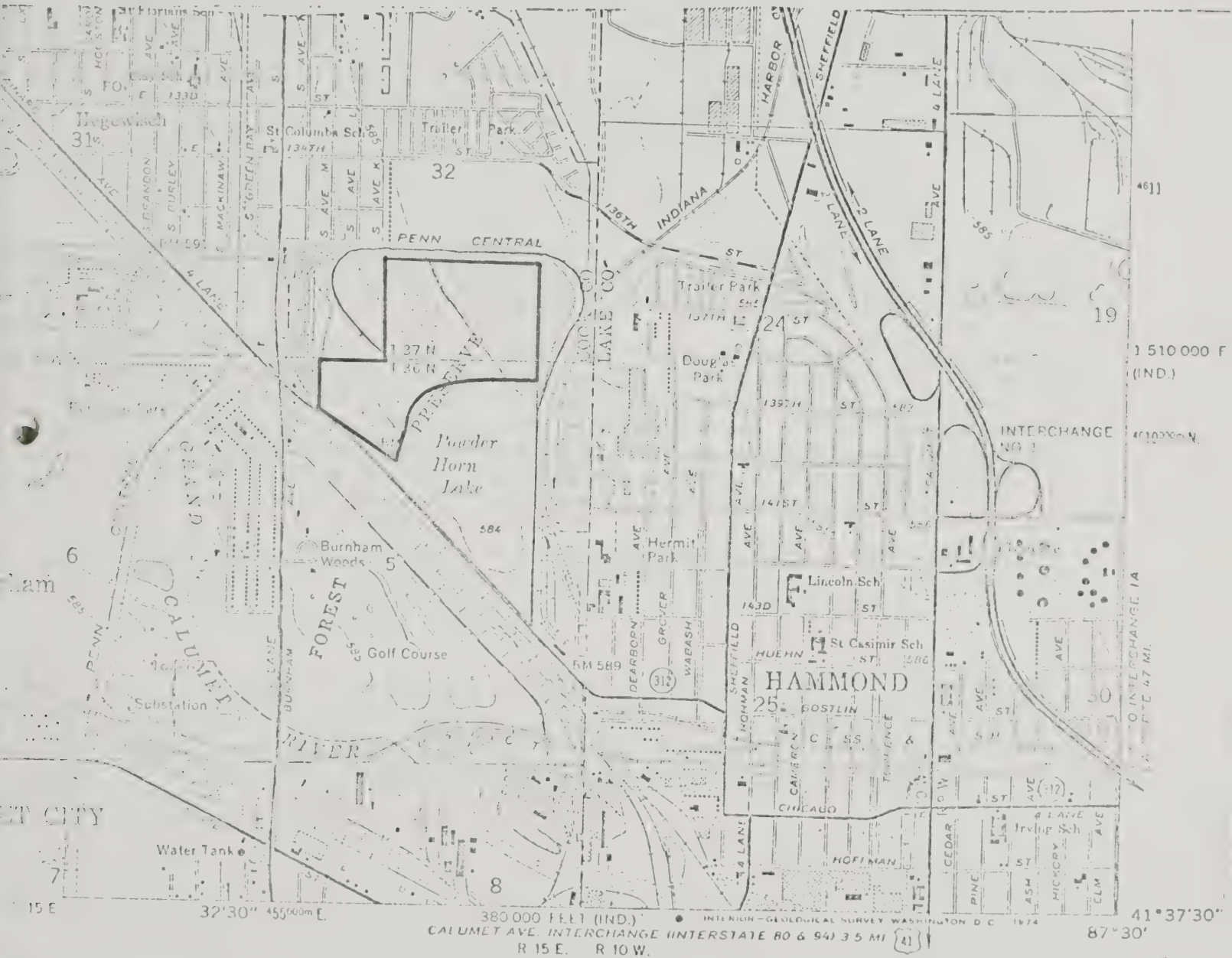
County COOK No. 75

Name of Area POWDERHORN LAKE AND PRAIRIE

Quadrangle LAKE CALUMET 7.5'

Location SEC. 32, T37N, R15E; SEC. 5, T36N, R15E

ILLINOIS NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY



1 MILE
0 1000 2000 FEET
0 1 2 KILOMETER



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy duty ——— Light-duty - - - - -
Medium duty - - - - - Unimproved dirt - - - - -
○ Interstate Route ○ U. S. Route ○ State Route

HIGHWAY
3-67-111 SH

SAGAWAU CANYON

Acreage: Approximately 3

Location: North of 111th Street (Route 83), east of Sag Bridge in unincorporated Cook County. Southwest quarter of Section 13, Township 37 North, Range 11 East.

Natural character: Dolomite canyon of the Morainal Section of the North-eastern Morainal Division. A narrow canyon eroded through dolomite bedrock on the bluff of the Cal-Sag Valley. The twenty-foot high cliffs support many plants not common in northeastern Illinois due to the lack of similar habitat, such as bulblet fern (Cystopteris bulbifera), purple cliff break (Pellea glabella), walking fern (Camptosorus rhizophyllus), hairy rock cress (Arabis hirsuta) and ninebark (Physocarpus opulifolius). Dry-mesic forest dominated by red oak and basswood occurs on the bluffs. Juneberry (Amelanchier arborea) and Pagoda dogwood (Cornus alternifolia) are found in the understory, with an abundance of wildflowers, including twinleaf (Jeffersonia diphylla), red baneberry (Actea rubra), spikenard (Aralia racemosa), wild sarsaparilla (Aralia nudicaulis), and goldenseal (Hydrastis canadensis). Springs in the canyon feed a small intermittent stream.

Management: The area is part of Camp Sagawau, an outdoor education training facility for teachers operated by the Forest Preserve District. The director of the program lives on the site and actively protects the canyon. There is a problem with past dumping and vandalism. Run-off and sedimentation from upstream in the watershed of the stream could damage the canyon. Run-off from Route 83, which crosses the canyon, is also a problem. A proposal to widen Route 83 could have serious impacts on the area.

Nature preserve value: There are few bedrock communities in the Northeastern Morainal Division and this is one of the best preserved. The area was used as a YMCA camp until 1952 when it was acquired by the district. It has been actively protected since then.

A prairie planted in the 60's by district naturalists adjoins the canyon on the uplands. The prairie is used as part of the educational program and is managed by controlled burning. This is one of the first artificial prairie projects in the midwest. The prairie and some of the upland forest along the canyon should be dedicated as buffer to the nature preserve.

ILLINOIS NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY

AREA # 256

COUNTY: Cook

REFERENCE NUMBER: 54

AREA NAME: Sagawau Canyon

NATURAL AREA CATEGORIES & SIGNIFICANT FEATURES:

CAT.	DESCRIPTION
I	Grades A & B Dolomite cliff community
V	Cook County Forest Preserve District natural area

EXCEPTIONAL FEATURES:

CAT.	DESCRIPTION
VII	Intermittent stream
VII	Pond
VII	Springs
IV	Cave
IV	Dolomite canyon

LEGAL LOCATION:

SWQ SEC 13, NWQ SEC 24, T37N R11E 3PM

TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE: Sag Bridge 7.5

TOTAL ACREAGE: 3.2

OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private
Public

NUMBER OF OWNERSHIPS: 2

RESERVATION STATUS:

Public land, formally designated as a natural area
Private land, not protected by owner or lessee

THREATS:

Threat likely within 5 years: Development of private land

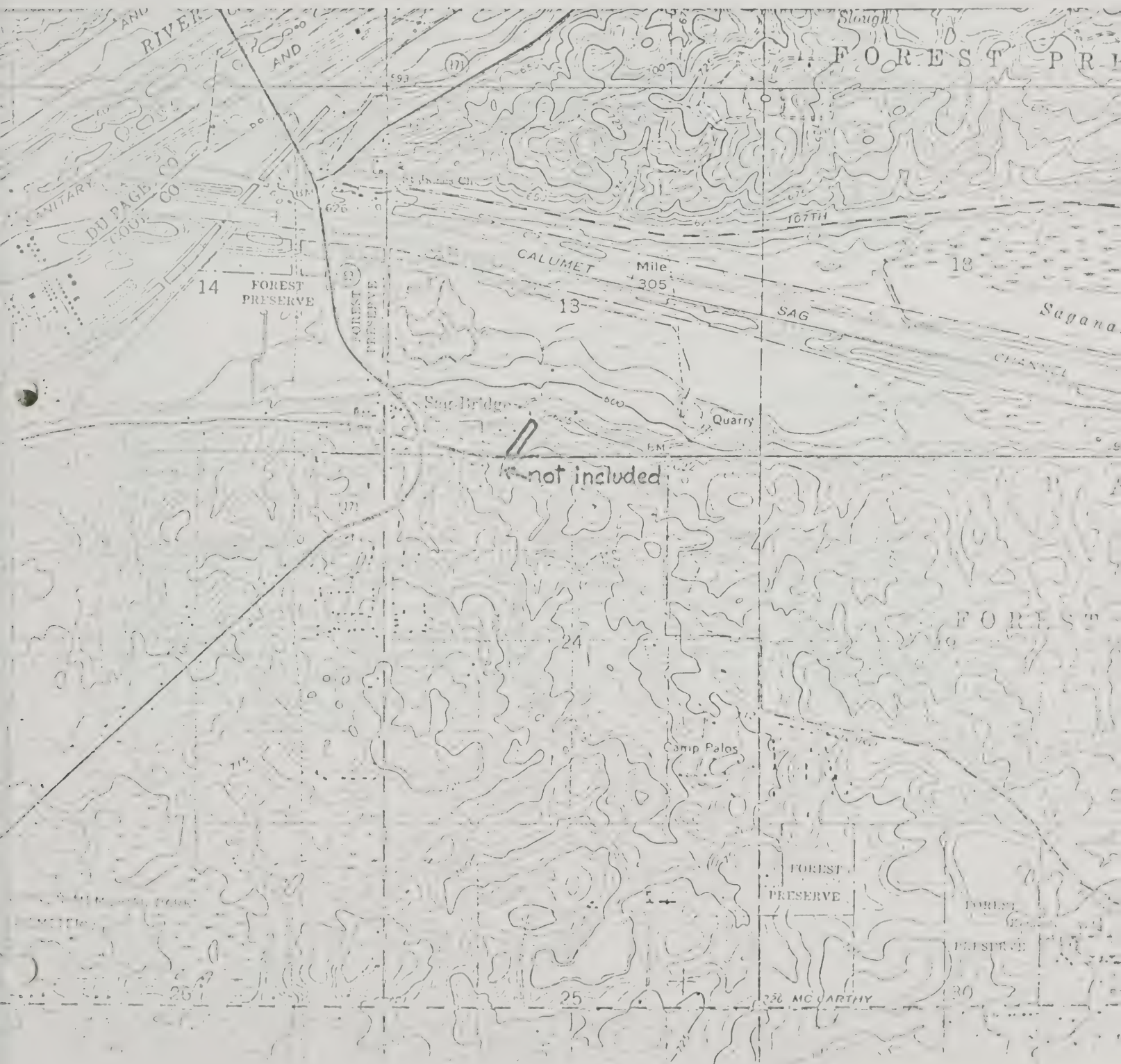
County COOK No. 54

Name of Area SAGAWAU CANYON

Quadrangle SAG BRIDGE 7.5'

Location SEC. 13, 24 T37N, R11E

ILLINOIS NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY



SOMME PRAIRIE

Acreage: 70

Location: North of Dundee Road, east of Pfingsten Road, and west of the Chicago-Milwaukee-St. Paul and Pacific railroad in Northbrook. Section 4, Township 42 North, Range 12 East.

Natural character: Mesic prairie and marsh of the Morainal Section of the Northeastern Morainal Division. The prairie has a very rich flora with such conservative species as leadplant (Amorpha canescens), cream false indigo (Baptisia leucophaea), Prairie brome (Bromus kalmii), pale Indian plantain (Cacalia tuberosa), shooting star (Dodecatheon meadia), rattlesnake master (Eryngium yuccifolium), prairie gentian (Gentiana puberula), prairie lily (Lilium philadelphicum), hoary puccoon (Lithospermum canescens), prairie phlox (Phlox pilosa), and compass plant (Silphium integrifolium). The dominant grasses are prairie dropseed (Sporobolus heterolepis), little bluestem (Andropogon scoparius), and Indian grass (Sorghastrum nutans), with prairie cord grass (Spartina pectinata) in wet areas. The prairie grows on deep black soils developed from glacial till and alluvium in the level valley of the North Branch of the Chicago River.

Management: Brush and weeds have invaded much of the lower-quality prairie, and a large area of former prairie has been planted to hardwood tree species as part of the district's reforestation efforts. Extensive removal of brush and saplings is needed to restore prairie that is being shaded out, and a prescribed burning program is needed to enhance the prairie flora. A volunteer group has cut brush as an emergency measure during the past two years and part of the prairie was burned in the spring of 1980. There is a slight problem with use of the area by off-road vehicles.

Nature preserve values: Somme Prairie is one of the highest quality and largest mesic, deep soil prairies remaining in Illinois. The best prairie is about 12 acres. The remaining 58 acres consist of degraded prairie, marsh, and thickets. Through proper management prairie vegetation could be restored to much of the proposed preserve. Approximately 16 acres of the proposed preserve was recently transferred to the district from the U.S. Department of Interior (the land was surplus federal property) in order to protect the prairie. The district has been aware of the significance of the prairie for many years.

ILLINOIS NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY

AREA # 254

COUNTY: Cook

REFERENCE NUMBER: 18

AREA NAME: Somme Prairie

NATURAL AREA CATEGORIES & SIGNIFICANT FEATURES:

CAT.	DESCRIPTION
I	Grades A & B Mesic prairie

EXCEPTIONAL FEATURES:

CAT.	DESCRIPTION
VII	Marsh

LEGAL LOCATION:

SH SEC 4, T42N R12E 3PM

TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE: Highland Park 7.5

TOTAL ACREAGE: 81

OWNERSHIP TYPE: Public

NUMBER OF OWNERSHIPS: 2

PRESERVATION STATUS:

Public land, not recognized as a natural area

THREATS:

Threat likely within 5 years: Fire exclusion

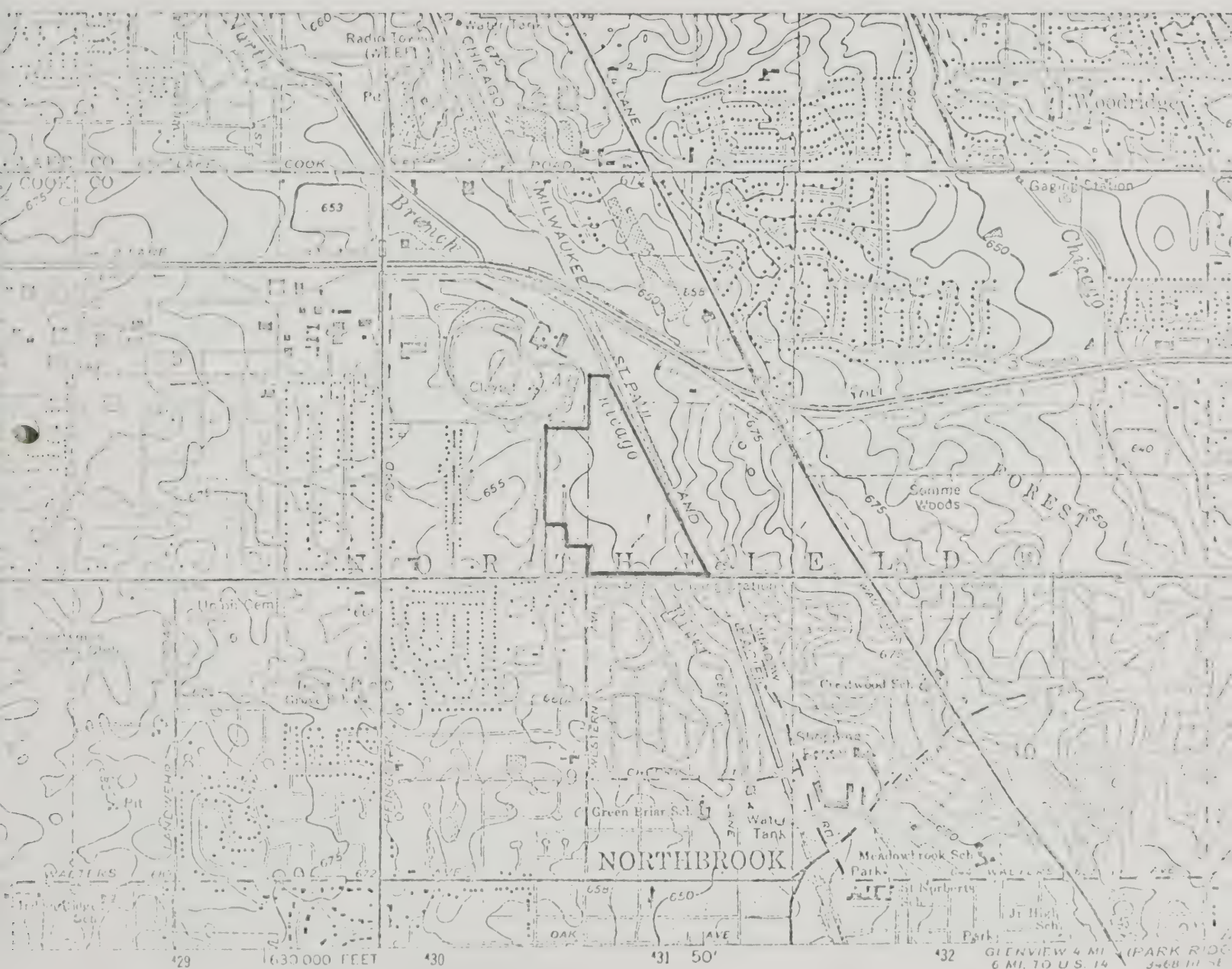
County COOK No. 18

Name of Area SOMME PRAIRIE

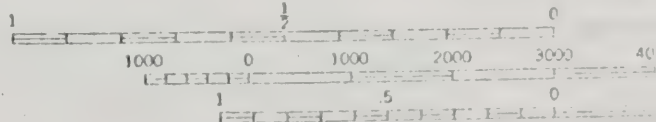
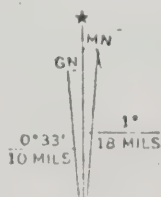
Quadrangle HIGHLAND PARK 7.5'

Location SEC. 4 T42N, R12E

ILLINOIS NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY



Published by the Geological Survey
of the State of Illinois Geological Survey
and Cook County Highway Department
Metric methods from aerial photographs
topography by planimetric surveys 1926. Revised 1963
Data compiled from U.S. Lake Survey
formations not intended for



SCALE 1:24,000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET - 10'

THORNTON-LANSING ROAD
NATURE PRESERVE ADDITION

Acreage: 100

Location: South of Thornton-Lansing Road, north of 183rd Street and Schwab Road, and west of Calumet Expressway in unincorporated Cook County. Portions of Sections 34 and 35, Township 36 North, Range 14 East.

Natural character: Sand flatwoods, shrub prairie, mesic sand prairie, sedge meadow and marsh of the Chicago Lake Plain Section of the Northeastern Morainal Division. The flatwoods contain black oak, white oak, and black cherry on drier sites with pin oak and black gum in wetter areas. The sand prairie is dominated by Indian grass (Sorghastrum nutans), big bluestem (Andropogon gerardi), and little bluestem (Andropogon scoparius). These have a rich prairie flora including such conservative species as cream false indigo (Baptisia leucophea), pale Indian plantain (Cacalia tuberosa), rattlesnake master (Eryngium yuccifolium), alum root (Heuchera richardsonii), hoary puccoon (Lithospermum canescens), and wood betony (Pedicularis canadensis). Wetter sites are dominated by hardhack (Spirea tomentosa), sedges and bluejoint grass (Calamagrostis canadensis). The wet sandy soils support colic root (Aletris farinosa), sundew (Drosera intermedia), fringed gentian (Gentiana crinita) and soapwort gentian (G. sapponaria), Kalm's St. John's Wort (Hypericum kalmianum), sweet fern (Comptonia peregrina), black chokecherry (Aronia melanocarpa), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), and royal fern (O. regalis). Six species of orchids are found on the proposed addition: Calopogon tuberosus, Habenaria flava, H. lacera, Liparis lilifolia, Spiranthes cernua, and the state endangered Pogonia ophioglossoides.

The area lies on level, poorly drained deposits from Glacial Lake Chicago. Thorn Creek flows near the western boundary, forming a narrow, steep-sided valley.

Management: Most of the open prairie areas were mowed by the district until recently. Since the mowing stopped, the prairies are rapidly growing up with brush. Thickets of aspen and chokecherry are taking over large areas. A regular program of brush cutting and prescribed burning should be carried out.

Nature preserve values: Thornton-Lansing Road Nature Preserve contains some of the most extensive and varied remnants of the original vegetation of the Chicago Lake Plain. Virtually all the original features can be found in the existing 440-acre nature preserve. However, many of the highest quality areas identified by the Illinois Natural Areas Inventory are outside the boundary of the dedicated preserve. This includes a population of the state endangered Pogonia ophioglossoides.

At the time of the original dedication district ownership of the land was incomplete, resulting in a patchwork pattern for the preserve. Dedication of the proposed addition would result in a better defined, more easily managed boundary.

Two other natural areas were identified to the north of Thornton-Lansing Road. The eastern area is of similar composition and quality to the existing preserve. The western area is a sand seepage community. This community is not represented in the dedicated preserve, and is a feature unique in northeastern Illinois. Because of the irregular boundaries and separation from the rest of the preserve by Thornton-Lansing Road, these two areas are not being proposed for dedication. It is recommended that they be protected and managed as nature preserves by the district.

ILLINOIS NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY

AREA # 504

COUNTY: Cook

REFERENCE NUMBER: 96

AREA NAME: Thornton-Lansing Road--Zanders Woods Nature Preserve

NATURAL AREA CATEGORIES & SIGNIFICANT FEATURES:

CAT.	DESCRIPTION
I	Grade B Sand flatwoods
I	Grade B Shrub prairie, Mesic sand prairie
I	Grade B Sedge meadow, Marsh
II	Habenaria ciliaris (Mesic sand prairie)
II	Nedocola virginiana (Flatwoods)
II	Chimaphila maculata (Dry-mesic sand savanna)
II	Rhynchospora alba (Shrub prairie)
II	Pogonia ophioglossoides (Shrub prairie)
II	Comptonia peregrina (Dry-mesic sand savanna, mesic sand prairie)
II	Hypericum kalmianum (Shrub prairie)
II	Drosera rotundifolia (Shrub prairie)
II	Habenaria clavellata (Shrub prairie)
V	Illinois Nature Preserve

EXCEPTIONAL FEATURES:

CAT.	DESCRIPTION
I	Grade B Dry-mesic sand savanna
II	Aletris farinosa (Mesic sand prairie)
II	Chamaedaphne calyculata (Shrub prairie)
II	Calopogon tuberosus (Mesic sand prairie)
II	Drosera intermedia (Shrub prairie)
V-I	Intermittent stream
II	Gerardia pedicularia (Dry-mesic sand savanna)
II	Habenaria flava var. berbiola (Shrub prairie, sedge meadow)
II	Hypericum canadense (Open areas, shrub prairie)
II	Mitchella repens (Flatwoods)
II	Monotropa hypopithys (Flatwoods)
II	Salix lucida (Shrub prairie)
II	Trientalis borealis (Flatwoods)
II	Xyris torta (Open, moist sand-shrub prairie)
II	Prunus pennsylvanica (Shrub prairie)
II	Potentilla fruticosa (Mesic sand prairie)
II	Spiraea tomentosa (Shrub prairie)
II	Aronia prunifolia (Flatwoods, shrub prairie)
II	Aronia melanocarpa (Flatwoods, shrub prairie)
II	Gaylussacia baccata (Mesic sand prairie)
II	Vaccinium angustifolium (Flatwoods, savanna)
V-I	Sedge meadow
V-II	Marsh
V-II	Swamp

LEGAL LOCATION:

EN SEC 34, SEC 35, SH SEC 26, T36N R14E 3PM

TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE: Calumet City 7.5

TOTAL ACREAGE: 505

OWNERSHIP TYPE: Public

NUMBER OF OWNERSHIPS: 1

CONSERVATION STATUS:

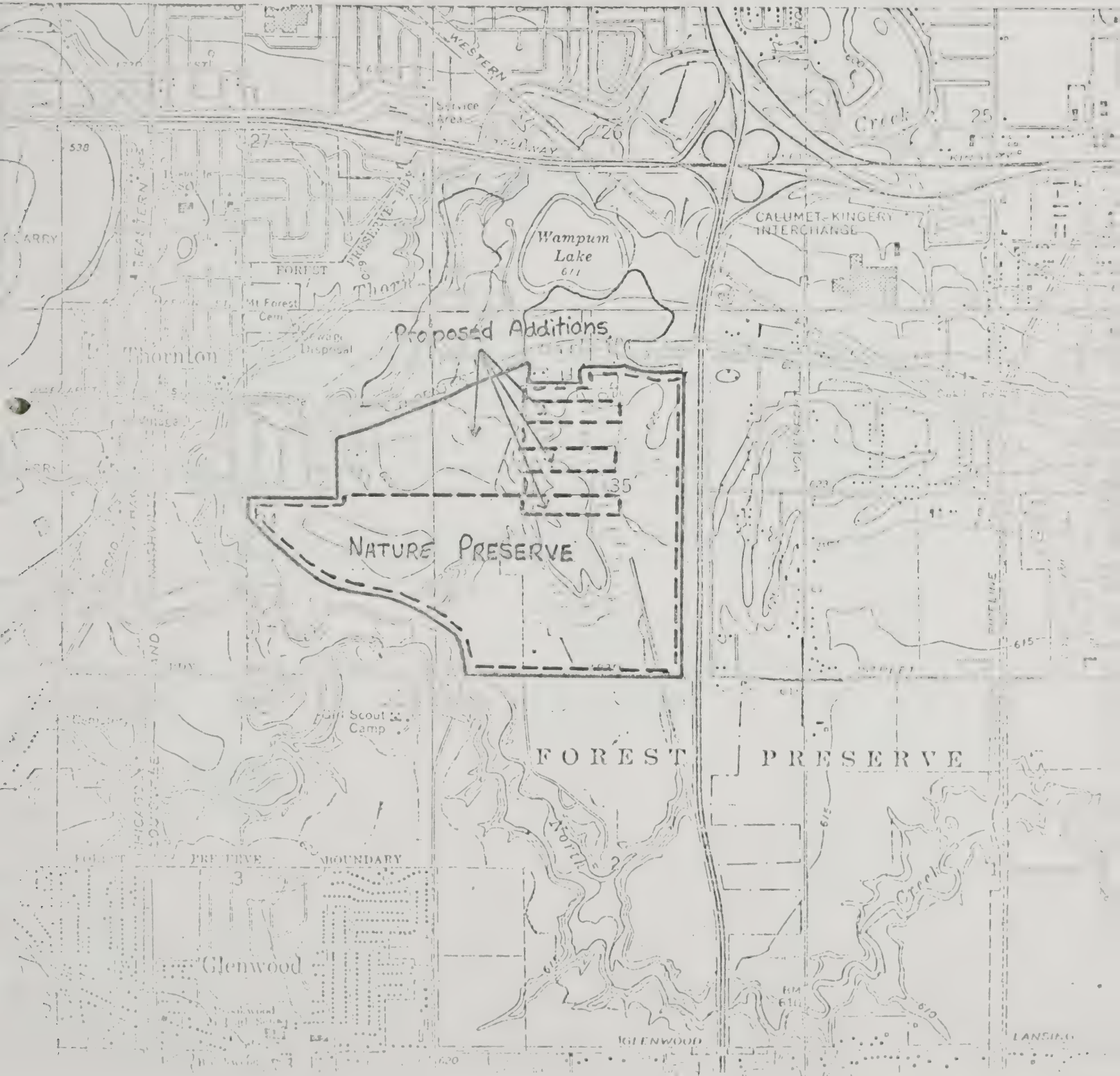
Dedicated Illinois Nature Preserve
Public land, not recognized as a natural area

THREATS:

Threat of destruction known, but not immediate: Removal of orange-fringed orchid

County COOK No. 96
Name of Area THORNTON-LANSING ROAD - ZANDERS WOODS NATURE
Quadrangle PRESERVE CALUMET CITY 7.5'
Location SEC. 26, 34, 35 T36N, R14E

ILLINOIS NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY



NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

5500 N. ST. LOUIS AVENUE • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60625 • (312) 583-4050

OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT
AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

INPC 79
Item 7

May 15, 1980

Mr. George Fell, Executive Secretary
Illinois Nature Preserves Commission
320 South Third Street
Rockford, IL 61108

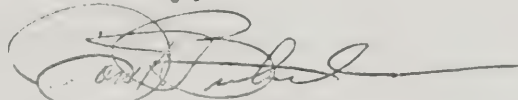
Dear Mr. Fell:

Enclosed please find a final copy of the articles of dedication for the Gensburg-Markham Prairie. As we discussed, we have included a third paragraph in the document and incorporated the wording you suggested.

We are going to present this document for approval by our Board on June 19. We are looking forward to hearing of your Board's approval of this document at their June meeting.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. I will be talking with you again as this process continues.

Sincerely,



Donn H. Bichsel
Vice President

DHB:re
enclosure

DEDICATION OF A NATURE PRESERVE

GENSBURG-MARKHAM PRAIRIE

KNOW ALL PEOPLE BY THESE PRESENTS, that the Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities, for Northeastern Illinois University in Chicago, Illinois, being the owner of certain real property within the area hereinafter described, does hereby dedicate as a nature preserve all of its present and future interest in the following described real property:

That part of the South Half of Section 13, Township 36 North, Range 13 East of the Third Principal Meridian, south of Indian Boundary Line, in Cook County, Illinois, bounded on the north by the south right-of-way line of 155th Street from the east right-of-way line of Troy Street to the east right-of-way line of Albany Avenue and by the centerline of 155th Street from the east right-of-way line of Albany Avenue to the westerly right-of-way line of the Tri-State Tollway, bounded on the east by the westerly right-of-way line of the Tri-State Tollway from the centerline of 155th Street to the centerline of 157th Street, bounded on the south by the centerline of 157th Street from the westerly right-of-way line of the Tri-State Tollway to the east right-of-way line of Whipple Street and by the north right-of-way line of 157th Street from the east right-of-way line of Whipple Street to the east right-of-way line of Troy Street, and bounded on the west by the east right-of-way line of Troy Street from the north right-of-way line of 157th Street to the south right-of-way line of 155th Street.

The property hereinabove described is dedicated for the purposes, and shall be held, maintained, and used, as provided for Nature Preserves in "An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvement and protection of State parks and nature preserves", approved June 26, 1925, as heretofore amended and "An Act relating to the creation of the Illinois Nature Preserve Commission and defining its powers and duties", approved August 28, 1963, as heretofore amended. Said property is further dedicated for the purposes, and shall be held, maintained, and used, as provided for Nature Preserves in any amendment to said Acts enacted hereafter, but no such amendment shall alter the exclusive commitment of said land to the preservation of natural conditions for the purposes specified in said Acts as of the date of this dedication.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities does hereby reserve unto itself the permanent right to use the above described real property for educational purposes in a manner consistent with the aforementioned statutes.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals
this _____ day of _____, 19____.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF STATE COLLEGES
AND UNIVERSITIES

By _____
Chairman

Attest:

Secretary

APPROVED:

Governor

Date

APPROVED:

Director, Department of Conservation

Date

APPROVED:

Chairman, Illinois Nature Preserves
Commission


Date

Attest:

Secretary, Illinois Nature Preserves
Commission

MEMORANDUM

TO: Commission members, advisors and consultants

FROM: Jerry Paulson 

DATE: May 30, 1980

SUBJECT: Barat Ravine, Lake County -- dedication

Over the past several months I have been working with the Lake Forest Planning Commission and Mr. John Davidson, developer of Havenwood, to protect the natural aspects of Barat Ravine. The north half of the ravine, west of Ringwood Road, is owned by Davidson. The south half is owned by the City of Lake Forest, having been donated to the Village many years ago by the Edward L. Ryerson family. *(Nancy Rancy's grandfather gave land to franciscan Monastery years ago, & the Monastery sold it to Mr. Davidson.)*

The ravine was recognized by the Illinois Natural Areas Inventory because of the high quality forest on the slopes and the presence of pale vetchling (Lathyrus ochroleucus), a state threatened plant. The vetchling grows on the City's property.

Mr. Davidson has agreed to protect the ravine and would prefer to dedicate it as a nature preserve, which would then appear as a restriction of the deed of lot owners. The City has also indicated an interest in dedication. There is strong public support for protection of this particular ravine. The Lake Forest Garden Club owns and manages a portion of the ravine closer to Lake Michigan.

This would be a precedent-setting dedication in that it would be the first time land would be sold for development with a dedication restricting the deed. Special attention would need to be given to the language of such a dedication.

Also, the developer is being required by the City to take action to prevent flooding downstream from the development and check erosion in the ravine. I will be meeting with the engineer for the project to determine if this can be accomplished without undue damage to the natural conditions in the ravine.

I recommend that the staff be directed to proceed to negotiate dedication of the ravine, and if necessary, be authorized to obtain paid legal counsel.

ILLINOIS NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY

AREA # 665

COUNTY: 49 Lake

REFERENCE NUMBER: 118

AREA NAME: Barat Ravine

NATURAL AREA CATEGORIES & SIGNIFICANT FEATURES:

CAT.	DESCRIPTION
II	312

Lathyrus ochroleucus (Ravine crest in dry-mesic upland forest)

EXCEPTIONAL FEATURES:

CAT.	DESCRIPTION
I	E1.2
I	A1.5
I	A5.2
VII	
I	E4.6

Grade B Dry-mesic upland forest

Grade A Mesic upland forest

Grade A Eroding bluff

Lake

Grade B Lake

PRESERVATION VALUE SCORE: Not collected

EVALUATOR: 8 Others

LEGAL LOCATION:

NH SEC 3, T43N R12E 3PM

TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE: 29a Highland Park 7.5

WATERSHED: 9 Des Plaines River system

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT: 7th

MUNICIPALITY: Lake Forest

MINIMUM ALTITUDE: 580

MAXIMUM ALTITUDE: 685

PHYSIOGRAPHIC UNIT: 21 Wheaton Morainal Country

MAJOR TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURE:

20 Strongly dissected till plain (thin loess)

INDIVIDUAL TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURE:

114	Ravine
71	End moraine

GEOLOGIC FORMATION:

213	Wedron Formation
215	Richland Loess

SOIL ASSOCIATION:

22 V Morley-Blount-Beecher-Eylar

NATURAL DIVISION AND SECTION:

3a Morainal Section, Northeastern Morainal Division

NATURAL COMMUNITY

1.2 Dry-mesic upland forest

NATURAL DIVISION AND SECTION: 3a

COMMUNITY CLASS: 1 Forest

RARITY INDEX: Not collected

NATURAL QUALITY:

Unknown acres of Grade E
Understory disturbance
Unknown acres of Grade C
heavy understory disturbance

SAF COVERTYPE: 52 White oak--red oak--hickory

PLANT COMMUNITY:
195-206 Quercus alba--Quercus rubra
white oak--red oak

NATURAL COMMUNITY

1.5 Mesic upland forest

NATURAL DIVISION AND SECTION: 3a

COMMUNITY CLASS: 1 Forest

RARITY INDEX: Not collected

NATURAL QUALITY:

Unknown acres of Grade A
Undisturbed

SAF COVERTYPE: 26 Sugar maple--basswood

PLANT COMMUNITY:
6-267 Acer saccharum--Tilia americana
sugar maple--basswood

NATURAL COMMUNITY

5.2 Eroding bluff

NATURAL DIVISION AND SECTION: 3a

COMMUNITY CLASS: 5 Primary

RARITY INDEX: Not collected

NATURAL QUALITY:

Unknown acres of Grade A
Undisturbed

SAF COVERTYPE: Not collected

PLANT COMMUNITY:
Not collected

NATURAL COMMUNITY

5.1 Beach

NATURAL DIVISION AND SECTION: 3a

COMMUNITY CLASS: 5 Primary

RARITY INDEX: Not collected

NATURAL QUALITY:

Unknown acres of Grade D
No native plants

SAF COVERTYPE: Not collected

PLANT COMMUNITY:
Not collected

NATURAL COMMUNITY
4.6 Lake

NATURAL DIVISION AND SECTION: 3a

COMMUNITY CLASS: 4 Aquatic

RARITY INDEX: Not collected

NATURAL QUALITY:

Unknown acres of Grade B
Some water pollution

SAF COVERTYPE: Not collected

PLANT COMMUNITY:
Not collected

DIVERSITY INDEX: Not collected

TOTAL ACREAGE: 52

OWNERSHIP TYPE: 1 Private

NUMBER OF OWNERSHIPS: Unknown

USE OF NATURAL AREA:
21 Low-intensity recreation
41 Improved road

USE OF SURROUNDING LAND (% wildland): 70

USE OF SURROUNDING LAND (% farmland): 0

USE OF SURROUNDING LAND (% developed land): 30

NEAREST SMSA: 3 Chicago (Cook, DuPage, Kane, McHenry, and Will counties)

DISTANCE TO NEAREST SMSA: 1

NUMBER OF NEARBY SCHOOLS: 10 or more

NEAREST SCHOOL: 69 Northwestern University, Evanston

NUMBER OF NEARBY DOC FACILITIES: 3

LAND MANAGEMENT FACILITY:
None

GOVERNOR'S REGION: 2 2

PLANNING COMMISSION: 6 Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission
28 Lake County Regional Planning Commission

FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICT: 7 Lake County Forest Preserve District

CONSERVATION DISTRICT: None

MANAGEABILITY: 1 Yes

PRESERVATION STATUS:
6 Private land, not protected by owner or lessee

ANLA # 665

PAGE 4

THREATS:

3 Threat likely within 5 years: Further development

SPECIES LISTS:

None

SAMPLING FORMS:

None

PUBLICATIONS:

None

County LAKE

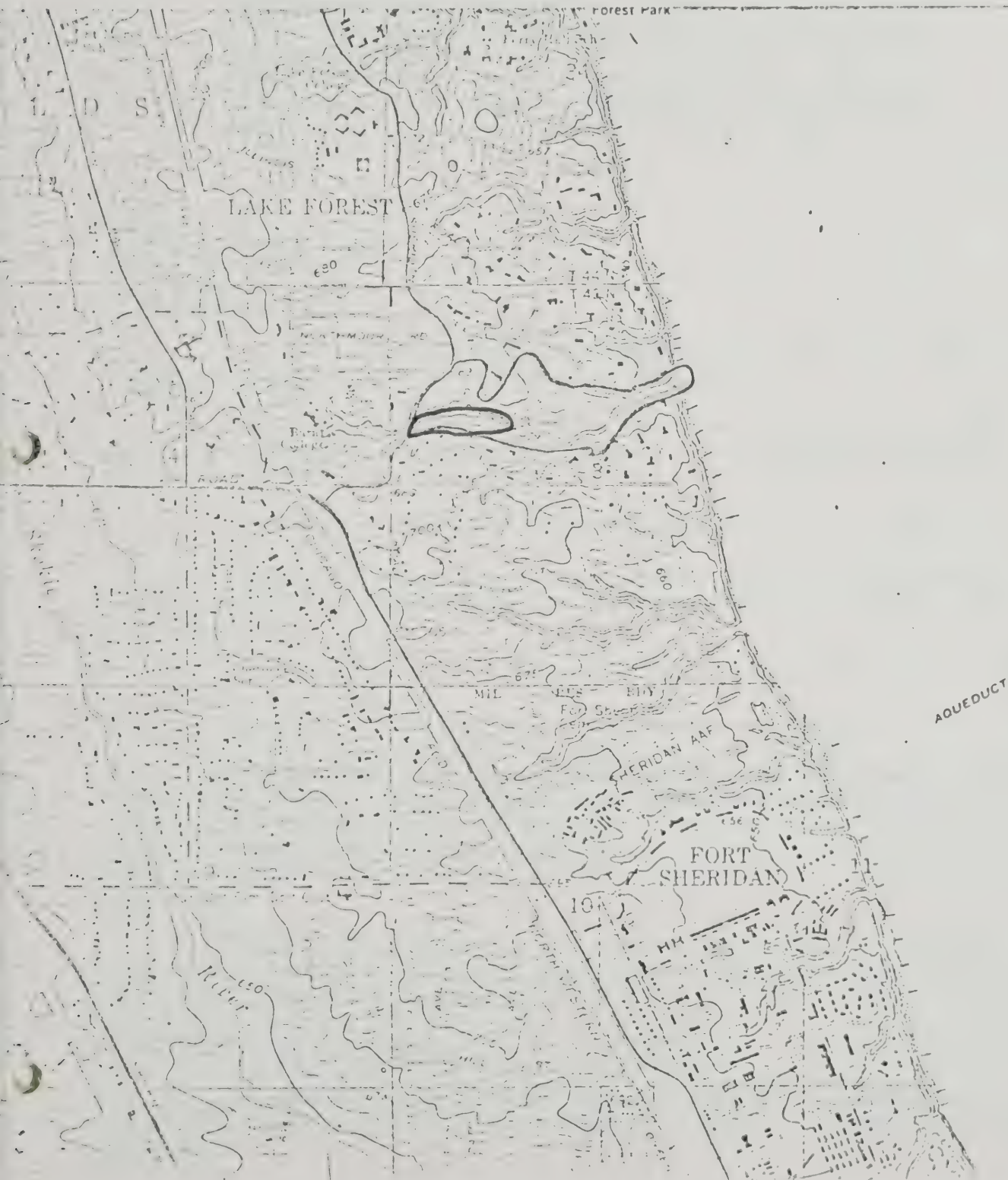
No. 118

Name of Area BARAT RAVINE

Quadrangle HIGHLAND PARK 7.5'

Location SEC. 3, T43N, R12E

ILLINOIS NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY



*Preliminary approval
to have more
input into rules*

DRAFT REVISION
5/28/80

RULES FOR MANAGEMENT
FOR
ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES

INPC 79
Item 11

Prescribed by the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission and the Department of Conservation pursuant to "An Act relating to the creation of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission and defining its powers and duties," approved August 28, 1963, as amended, and "An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvement and protection of State parks and nature preserves," approved June 26, 1925, as amended.

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.01 Definitions

As used in these rules, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated, except where the context otherwise requires:

"Articles of dedication" means "articles of dedication" as that term is used in Section 2b of "An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvement and protection of State parks and nature preserves."

"Commission" means the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission.

"Custodian" means the person or agency that is responsible for the protection and care of a nature preserve in accordance with these rules and the master plan.

"Department" means Department of Conservation of the State of Illinois.

"Executive Secretary" means the Executive Secretary of the Commission.

"Master plan" means a plan which, consistent with "An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvement and protection of State parks and nature preserves," the articles of dedication, and these rules, sets forth in specific detail the purpose, character, resources, history, management, and other considerations for the protection and use of an individual nature preserve.

"Nature preserve" means as defined in Section 1a of "An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvement and protection of State parks and nature preserves."

1.02 Applicability of Rules

Management of each nature preserve shall be in accordance with these rules except as provided in the articles of dedication or approved by the Commission.

There shall be a master plan for each nature preserve, such plan to be in the form provided in Rule 7.01 and elsewhere in these rules.

Whenever it is required by the articles of dedication or provided in the master plan that there be a deviation from the rules in the management of a nature preserve, such deviation shall be set forth in detail, together with the reasons therefor, in the master plan. A deviation from these rules shall take effect only upon approval by the Commission, by a majority vote of all the members thereof, at the next meeting following the meeting at which such deviation is proposed.

1.03 Approval of management activities by Executive Secretary

In the absence of a master plan or to the extent allowed by the master plan, certain management activities, as specified in Rules 2.02, 2.06, 4.02, 4.03, and 4.07(a), may be undertaken with the approval of the Executive Secretary. To be approved by the Executive Secretary, management shall: (a) be compatible with the principles set forth in these rules, (b) be compatible with the master plan or be undertaken pending formulation and approval, rather than in lieu, of a master plan, (c) not involve use of heavy machinery, (d) not damage rare or endangered species or their habitats, and (e) not damage or alter natural conditions except to the extent specifically allowed hereinafter. The Executive Secretary shall report periodically to the Commission on approvals of management activities.

1.04 Administration and custody

The form and method of administration and custody of each nature preserve shall be designated in the master plan. Each nature preserve shall have a custodian who shall administer, manage, and protect the preserve in accordance with these rules and the master plan. The master plan shall designate an agency or individual as custodian of the preserve and shall state whether or not an individual custodian shall devote full time to the preserve. If not otherwise provided in the articles of dedication or master plan, the owner of a nature preserve shall have custody.

In case of resignation, death, disability, or other failure of the custodian of a preserve not owned by the Department to administer and manage the preserve in accordance with these rules and the master plan, the Department may, with the approval of the Commission, undertake such custodial functions as are necessary for the maintenance and protection of the preserve until the disability of the custodian is removed or a successor is designated.

1.05 Reports

The custodian shall submit an annual report and such other periodic reports to the Commission in such form and at such time as the Commission may designate. The annual report shall include a record of management activities, natural catastrophes, and other influences affecting natural conditions within the nature preserve. The reports shall constitute a portion of the record to be kept for each nature preserve as provided in Rule 7.02.

1.06 Intrusions

There shall be no intrusions of structures, easements, rights of way, or land uses which do not conform with these rules and with the purposes and definition of a nature preserve as specified in the Act, except for intrusions that are allowed by the articles of dedication or the master plan. No other intrusions shall be allowed to continue or to become established. Any intrusion allowed by the articles of dedication or the master plan shall be considered as a deviation from these rules and treated as provided in Rule 1.02.

1.07 Publicity

Information about Illinois nature preserves and appropriate descriptive material shall be developed and made available to all interested persons. However, publicity which would tend to induce the general public to visit a preserve, except to such extent as is compatible with the interpretive program and facilities of the preserve, shall be avoided.

2. STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES

2.01 Boundary markers

Nature preserve boundaries shall be made clearly evident by placing survey monuments at corners and other strategic locations, by posting boundary markers at intervals not exceeding 330 feet, except as otherwise provided in the master plan, and if appropriate by fencing or other means. Boundary marker signs shall conform to such style and standards as the Commission may establish.

2.02 Boundary fences

Necessary boundary fences and barriers may be installed as required by law or as provided in the master plan. Generally they shall not be in a form that will create a detrimental effect on movement of wildlife, air circulation, or other natural conditions, or cause unnecessary public opposition.

If not otherwise specified in the master plan, fences not exceeding 4 1/2 feet in height and vehicle barriers may be installed on the boundary of a preserve with the approval of the Executive Secretary.

2.03 Location markers

As a locational aid, a preserve may be divided into plots in such manner as is designated in the master plan. Markers may be installed at plot corners. Markers and plot layout shall conform to such style and standards as the Commission may establish.

2.04 Access lanes

Vehicular access lanes shall be installed and maintained within a nature preserve only where essential for patrol, fire control, or other management or research activities and in accordance with the master plan. Such lanes

shall be closed to all except service vehicles. They shall provide a single track and clearing shall not extend more than seven feet on each side of the center of the lane. Service vehicles shall be used only on such designated access lanes except in case of unusual necessity.

2.05 Firebreaks

Necessary boundary firebreaks shall be constructed in a buffer area outside the preserve if possible. Firebreaks within a preserve shall be kept to a minimum and shall be constructed only in accordance with the master plan.

2.06 Trails

Location and form of any trails other than natural wildlife paths shall be specified in the master plan. Trails shall be adequate to provide for permitted use of a preserve and to prevent erosion, trampling of vegetation, and other deterioration, but otherwise shall be kept to a minimum. Use of paving materials, footbridges, and elevated walks is permissible when necessary and provided for in the master plan. Trails shall conform to such standards as the Commission may establish.

The trail plan shall conform to the objectives of the nature preserve as stated in the master plan and to the allowable use intensity zones established in accordance with Rule 5.03.

If not otherwise specified in the master plan, trails may be established and maintained, with the approval of the Executive Secretary, as follows: (a) Trails may provide for light visitation to the preserve; but they shall be laid out so as to affect only part of the area, to have minimal impact on natural features including wildlife populations, and to avoid sensitive or fragile areas; (b) trail tread shall be one to two feet wide; (c) vegetation may be cut along a trail to provide a maximum clearance of four feet horizontally and seven feet vertically; (d) timber or plank steps may be installed on steep slopes; (e) planks and timbers may be used in crossing wet areas; (f) temporary barriers of brush or other unobtrusive material may be constructed to close undesirable trails.

2.07 Other structures and improvements

Necessary signs, trash receptacles, and minor structures required to house research instruments or hand tools are permitted if provided for in the master plan or a permit for research activities. All other structures and service facilities shall be located in service areas outside the preserve. Signs and structures shall conform to such style and standards as the Commission may establish.

3. MANAGEMENT OF NEARBY LAND

3.01 Buffer areas

Nearby land that affects or potentially may affect a nature preserve should be established, recognized, and managed as buffer area wherever possible in order to reduce the adverse effects of external influences. Buffer areas may be devoted to uses other than nature preservation which do not adversely affect the preserve. Buffer areas may be controlled by ownership, dedication as part of the nature preserve or as buffer to the nature preserve, easement, agreement, or other appropriate means. Provisions for management and use of buffer areas shall be included in the master plan if such areas are established.

Management of a buffer area within a nature preserve for any purpose other than to facilitate reversion to or preservation of natural conditions shall be considered as a deviation from these rules and treated as provided in Rule 1.02.

Land dedicated as buffer area shall be managed as part of the nature preserve except as otherwise provided in the articles of dedication.

3.02 Service areas

Service areas may be established within buffer areas or on other land outside the preserve to provide access and parking, management facilities, and visitor facilities. Provisions for necessary service areas shall be included in the master plan.

A service area within a nature preserve shall be considered as a deviation from these rules and treated as provided in Rule 1.02.

4. LAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

4.01 Scenic and landscape management

No measures shall be taken to alter natural growth or features for the purpose of enhancing the beauty, neatness, or amenities of a preserve. There shall be no cutting of grass, brush, or other vegetation, thinning of trees, removal of dead wood, opening of scenic vistas, or planting, except as provided in the master plan.

4.02 Elimination of safety hazards

Guard rails, fences, steps, and other devices necessary for visitor safety may be installed as provided in the master plan. Dead trees or branches that constitute a safety hazard to persons on trails or in other authorized use areas may be felled but should not be removed from the preserve. Control of hazardous plants or animals shall be as provided in Rule 4.07(b).

Hazardous situations of an emergency nature may be eliminated with approval of the Executive Secretary.

4.03 Removal or introduction of objects

Except as provided in the master plan, there shall be no removal or consumptive use of any material, product, or object from a nature preserve and there shall be no introduction of any material, product, or object to a nature preserve. Prohibited activities include but are not limited to grazing by domestic animals; farming; gathering of firewood or other plant products; mining and quarrying; harvesting of fish, furbearers, or game animals; and dumping, burying, or spreading of garbage, trash or other material.

If not otherwise specified in the master plan, artifacts may be removed or demolished, with the approval of the Executive Secretary, as follows: (a) Old interior fences may be removed, giving consideration to leaving posts to mark boundaries between former land uses; (b) rubbish may be removed; (c) structures having no utilitarian, historic, scientific, or habitat value may be demolished or removed.

4.04 Water level control

Natural water levels shall not be altered. Water levels which have been altered by man may be changed if provided for in the master plan as essential for the maintenance and restoration of natural conditions.

4.05 Fire control

4.05(a) Wild fires. All fires shall be brought under control as quickly as possible. After a fire within a nature preserve there shall be no cleanup, fire hazard reduction, or replanting except with the approval of the Commission. Any special procedures and methods to be used for prevention and control of fire shall be included in the master plan. Chemical control of fire shall be avoided.

4.05(b) Prescribed burning. Prescribed burning may be undertaken as provided in the master plan or with the approval of the Commission. A written plan shall be prepared for each prescribed burn in such form as may be prescribed by the Commission. Fire shall be kept away from fences, and other structures that may be damaged. Fire crew members are to be physically capable of fire fighting and adequately trained in fire control. Burning shall not be done under conditions more hazardous than as specified in the prescribed burning plan.

4.06 Erosion control

Natural erosion shall not be controlled. Erosion and soil deposition due to past or present disturbance by man of natural conditions within or outside of the preserve may be controlled in accordance with provisions of the master plan.

4.07 Vegetation and wildlife management

4.07(a) Control of plant succession. Control of plant succession by deliberate manipulation shall be undertaken only if restoration or preservation of a particular vegetation type, or preservation of an endangered species of native flora or fauna is designated in the master plan as an objective of the nature preserve. Prescribed burning, mowing, grazing, cutting of shrubs and trees, girdling of trees, application of herbicide, and other management practices may be employed to alter plant succession.

Plant succession control measures shall be undertaken in such manner as provided in the master plan. Control measures shall be applied with caution, and only to such part of the area as is necessary. Control measures shall be undertaken only with adequate prior observation and study of the area and with adequate scientific evidence of necessity. Control measures shall be followed by adequate observation and study of results.

If not otherwise specified in the master plan, vegetation may be managed, with the approval of the Executive Secretary, within the following limitations: (a) Exotic species of plants and species not native to the site or vicinity may be eliminated by cutting, girdling, grubbing, or basal or spot foliar application of herbicide; (b) nature preserves or parts thereof to be subjected to prescribed burning or to elimination of invading native woody species shall first be approved by the Commission; (c) before an area is subjected to prescribed burning, the Commission shall approve the frequency of burning and the fractional amount of the area that may be burned each year; (d) prescribed burning may be done between February 1 and April 15; (e) invading native woody species can be eliminated or controlled by cutting, girdling, grubbing, or basal application of herbicide.

4.07(b) Control of noxious species. Species of plants and animals which are noxious in fact or by law shall be controlled only if and in the manner provided in the master plan.

Except for removal from trails, access lanes, and firebreaks in accordance with the master plan, there shall be no control of native plants which are not noxious but may otherwise appear undesirable.

There shall be no control of predators, rodents, insects, snakes, or other animals except as provided in the master plan, even though they may appear harmful or undesirable.

4.07(c) Control of exotic species. Control of exotic plants and animals may be undertaken if and in the manner provided in the master plan. There shall be no attempt to eradicate exotic species that have become a stable part of the biotic community unless this can be accomplished without disturbance of natural conditions.

Control of exotic plants may be undertaken by control of plant succession as provided in Rule 4.07(a) or by management practices allowed in Rule 4.07(a).

4.07(d) Control of natural populations. Except as provided in Rule 4.07(a) there shall generally be no action to increase or reduce populations of native plants or animals or to restrict movement of wildlife across boundaries of a preserve. Any measures to be applied must be provided for in the master plan. Except as provided in the articles of dedication or the master plan, control measures shall be undertaken only by the custodian or other agents approved by the Commission and the Department and shall not be undertaken as recreational activities. Any such exception shall be considered as a deviation from these rules and treated as provided in Rule 1.02.

4.07(e) Management of rare or unusual species. Habitat manipulations in favor of particular rare or unusual species shall be undertaken only if preservation of the species is designated as an objective of the preserve in the master plan. These manipulations shall be undertaken in such manner as provided in the master plan. They shall be applied conservatively and with caution, and restricted to areas where necessary.

4.07(f) Introductions of plants or animals. No plants or animals or their reproductive bodies shall be brought into a nature preserve or moved from one place to another within a preserve except as provided in the master plan in extraordinary circumstances.

5. MANAGEMENT OF VISITORS AND USE

5.01 Use tolerance

Use of preserves shall be allowed only to such extent and in such manner as will not impair natural conditions. To the extent possible, the master plan shall define the use tolerance of each portion of the preserve and specify the controls and restrictions to be placed on access and use. However, the custodian shall be continuously vigilant for conditions under which use will result in deterioration and shall have the authority and duty to further restrict access and use as necessary to protect the preserve.

5.02 Durability classes

A classification of durability shall be used to indicate the capacity of an area to withstand trampling and use without deterioration. Classification shall be related to characteristics of soil and vegetation, moisture conditions, and presence of rare or easily disturbed species or features.

5.03 Allowable use intensity zones

Each nature preserve shall be divided into zones of allowable use intensity. Visitor presence and degree of development of trails and visitor handling facilities shall conform to the allowable use intensity zones.

In establishing zones, consideration shall be given to the objectives of the nature preserve as stated in the master plan; to the characteristics of the area such as durability, natural attractions, and presence of rare or easily disturbed species or features, and to the feasibility of providing adequate visitor handling facilities and custodial and interpretive personnel.

5.04 Classes of visitors

Visitors to a nature preserve may be divided into three classes: "casual" (persons who come individually or in small groups without prior arrangements), "organized" (persons who come in larger groups under more definite leadership), and "research" (persons who come to carry on serious studies or creative work relating to matters within a preserve).

Provision should be made in custodial operations for handling each of these classes of visitors. The custodian may restrict each class in such manner as is appropriate and necessary for visitor control and for the protection and management of the preserve.

5.05 Character of visitor activity

The principal visitor activities in a nature preserve shall be walking and observing. These activities shall be regulated to prevent disturbance of a preserve beyond what it can tolerate without permanent deterioration. Visitors without permits for research or educational activities shall generally be restricted to trails and may be otherwise restricted in movement. Persons wishing to traverse a nature preserve elsewhere than on trails shall obtain permission from the custodian.

Activities and uses which are unrelated to observation and study are prohibited except as provided in the master plan. Prohibited activities include but are not limited to picnicking; camping; games and sports; horseback riding; gathering of plants or plant products; hunting; fishing; trapping; and removal, disturbance, molestation, or defacement of minerals, plants, animals, or natural features. There shall be no collecting except as provided in Rule 5.09.

No dogs or other animals shall be brought into a preserve, leashed or unleashed.

There shall be no fires and no littering.

Public use shall be in accordance with rules prescribed by the Department and Commission and may be further restricted by rules of the custodian.

5.06 Access control

Ingress and egress shall be allowed only at such locations and under such conditions as may be specified in the master plan.

The custodian shall have authority to further limit the number of visitors, the visiting hours, and the movement of visitors within the preserve, or to restrict visitor presence and activities in such other manner as may be necessary for the protection and proper management of the preserve.

5.07 Orientation and guidance of visitors

There may be an interpretive program for the orientation and guidance of visitors. Exhibits, programs, and printed materials may be provided in service areas outside the preserve. Guide service and labeled nature trails may be provided within the preserve. The interpretive program shall conform to the provisions of the master plan and to such rules as the Commission and the Department may establish.

5.08 Permits for research or educational activities

A person wishing to engage in research or educational activities on a nature preserve not otherwise permitted by these rules or in the master plan for the nature preserve shall secure a permit approved by the Commission and the custodian. If the activities are to be carried on by a group, a permit may be issued to the group leader who shall be responsible for the actions of the group.

The permit holder must notify the person in direct charge of the nature preserve before commencing permitted activities.

The application for a permit shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Commission. It shall provide adequate information about the applicant and his research or educational activities. There shall be included the name, address, position, professional qualifications, and general field of interest of the applicant and a description of the research or educational activities including the objective, methods and procedures to be followed, records to be kept, duration of the project, areas to be visited, frequency and length of visits, and detailed description of disturbances to be made. If collecting is to be done, information shall be provided on the species or objects to be taken, number of specimens, method of taking, and disposition of specimens. The Commission and the Department shall provide permit application forms to persons requesting them.

Each permit shall contain such provisions as the Commission sees fit. A permit shall be valid for not longer than one year but may be renewable. A permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked by the Commission at any time. Each holder of a permit shall submit to the Commission an annual report in such form as may be prescribed by the Commission.

A person holding a permit shall report to the custodian before commencing and upon completing permitted activities.

5.09 Collecting on nature preserves

Persons wishing to collect scientific specimens for deposition in a permanent institutional collection available to the public or for purposes of an approved research project may do so pursuant to terms of a permit as specified in Rule 5.08. A permit may restrict the collection of certain species or specimens, and, unless specifically authorized, it does not allow the collecting of any species designated as endangered or threatened by the Endangered Species Protection Board or designated as rare in the master plan or by the Commission.

As a general policy, collecting of materials for classroom or laboratory observation and study that will not become a part of a permanent collection and mass collecting by class groups are not permitted. Exceptions may be provided in the articles of dedication or the master plan.

A person who wishes to collect for scientific purposes any of the fauna protected by the Wildlife Code or the Fish Code is also required to secure from the Department a scientific collecting permit.

6. MANAGEMENT RESEARCH

In addition to the systematic accumulation of descriptive and management information in the master plan and to other routine or casual accumulation of such information, there shall be continuing studies of the general problems of managing nature preserves and the particular problems of each preserve in such manner as the Commission may determine.

7. PLANS AND RECORDS

7.01 Master plan

The Commission has responsibility for preparation, revision, and adoption of the master plan for each nature preserve. The custodian and other interested persons may participate in formulation of the master plan. Except for deviations from these rules, the master plan for each preserve and revisions thereto shall take effect upon approval by the Commission by a majority vote of all members. A deviation from these rules shall take effect as provided in Rule 1.02.

Up-to-date copies of the master plan shall be held by the custodian and the Commission. These copies shall be open to public inspection at reasonable times and places. To the extent feasible, copies of the master plans shall be made available to interested persons.

The master plan shall consist of text and maps. The amount of detail may vary according to circumstances. The form and content shall be as the Commission may establish.

7.02 Record

A record shall be kept in duplicate for each nature preserve. One copy shall be held by the custodian and one by the Commission. These copies shall be open to public inspection at reasonable times and places. The record shall include annual reports of the custodian as provided in Rule 1.04 and all other pertinent documentary material, studies, reports, obsolete portions of the master plan, and descriptions of significant events. The form and content of the record shall be as the Commission may establish. Responsibility for assembling the record shall be designated in the master plan.

8. ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT OF RULES

These rules, and any amendment thereto, shall take effect upon approval by the Department and by the Commission by a majority vote of all members thereof at the next meeting following the meeting at which the rules or amendment are proposed.

RULES FOR MANAGEMENT OF ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES



Illinois Department of Conservation

Illinois Nature Preserves Commission

RULES FOR MANAGEMENT OF ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES

Prescribed by the Department of Conservation
and the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
1. General Provisions	1
1.01 Definitions	1
1.02 Applicability of Rules	1
1.03 Administration and Custody	2
1.04 Reports	2
1.05 Intrusions	2
1.06 Publicity	2
2. Structures and Facilities	2
2.01 Boundary Markers	2
2.02 Boundary Fences	3
2.03 Location Markers	3
2.04 Access Lanes	3
2.05 Firebreaks	3
2.06 Trails	3
2.07 Other Structures and Improvements	3
3. Management of Adjacent Land	4
3.01 Buffer Areas	4
3.02 Service Areas	4
4. Land Management Practices	4
4.01 Scenic and Landscape Management	4
4.02 Elimination of Safety Hazards	4
4.03 Removal or Introduction of Objects	4
4.04 Water Level Control	5
4.05 Fire Control	5
4.06 Erosion Control	5
4.07 Vegetation and Wildlife Management	5
5. Management of Visitors and Use	6
5.01 Use Tolerance	6
5.02 Durability Classes	6
5.03 Allowable Use Intensity Zones	6
5.04 Classes of Visitors	6
5.05 Character of Visitor Activity	7
5.06 Access Control	7
5.07 Orientation and Guidance of Visitors	7
5.08 Permits for Research or Educational Activities	7
5.09 Collecting on Nature Preserves	8
6. Management Research	8
7. Plans and Records	8
7.01 Master Plan	8
7.02 Record	9
8. Adoption and Amendment of Rules	9

RULES FOR MANAGEMENT OF ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES

Prescribed by the Department of Conservation and the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission pursuant to "An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvement and protection of State parks and nature preserves", approved June 26, 1925, as amended, and "An Act relating to the creation of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission and defining its powers and duties", approved August 28, 1963, as amended.

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.01 Definitions

As used in these rules, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated, except where the context otherwise requires:

"Act" means "An Act in relation to the acquisition, control, maintenance, improvement and protection of State parks and nature preserves", approved June 26, 1925 as heretofore and hereafter amended.

"Articles of dedication" means the term articles of dedication as that term is used in Section 2b of the Act.

"Commission" means the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission.

"Custodian" means the person or agency that is responsible for the protection and care of a nature preserve in accordance with these rules and the master plan and the individual person in direct charge of a nature preserve.

"Department" means Department of Conservation of the State of Illinois.

"Master plan" means a plan which, consistent with the Act, the articles of dedication, and these rules, sets forth in specific detail the purpose, character, resources, history, management, and other considerations for the protection and use of an individual nature preserve.

"Nature preserve" means as defined in Section 1a of the Act.

1.02 Applicability of Rules

Management of each Illinois nature preserve shall be in accordance with these rules except only as may be provided in the articles of dedication of the nature preserve or the master plan therefor.

There shall be a master plan for each nature preserve, such plan to be in the form provided in Rule 7.01 and elsewhere in these rules.

Whenever it is required by the articles of dedication or otherwise provided in the master plan that there be a deviation from the rules in the management of a nature preserve, such deviation shall be set forth in detail, together with the reasons therefor, in the master plan. A deviation from these rules shall take effect only upon approval by the Department, and by the Commission by a majority vote of all the members thereof, at the next meeting following the meeting at which such deviation is proposed.

1.03 Administration and Custody

The form and method of administration and custody of each nature preserve shall be designated in the master plan. Each nature preserve shall have a custodian who shall administer, manage, and protect the preserve in accordance with these rules and the master plan. The master plan shall designate an agency or individual as custodian of the preserve and shall state whether or not an individual custodian shall devote full time to the preserve. If not otherwise provided in the articles of dedication or master plan, the owner of a nature preserve shall have custody.

In case of resignation, death, disability, or other failure of the custodian of a preserve not owned by the Department to administer and manage the preserve in accordance with these rules and the master plan, the Department may, with the approval of the Commission, undertake such custodial functions as are necessary for the maintenance and protection of the preserve until the disability of the custodian is removed or a successor is designated.

1.04 Reports

The custodian shall submit an annual report and such other periodic reports to the Department and the Commission in such form and at such time as the Department and the Commission may designate. The annual report shall include a record of management activities, natural catastrophes, and other influences affecting natural conditions within the nature preserve. The reports shall constitute a portion of the record to be kept for each nature preserve as provided in Rule 7.02.

1.05 Intrusions

There shall be no intrusions of structures, easements, rights of way, or land uses which do not conform with these rules and with the purposes and definition of a nature preserve as specified in the Act, except for intrusions that are allowed by the articles of dedication or the master plan. No other intrusions shall be allowed to continue or to become established. Any intrusion allowed by the articles of dedication or the master plan shall be considered as a deviation from these rules and treated as provided in Rule 1.02.

1.06 Publicity

Information about Illinois nature preserves and appropriate descriptive material shall be developed and made available to all interested persons. However, publicity which would tend to induce the general public to visit a preserve, except to such extent as is compatible with the interpretive program and facilities of the preserve, shall be avoided.

2. STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES

2.01 Boundary Markers

Nature preserve boundaries shall be made clearly evident by placing survey monuments at corners and other strategic locations, by posting boundary markers at intervals not exceeding 330 feet, except as otherwise provided in the master plan, and if

) appropriate by fencing or other means. Boundary marker signs shall be as the Department and the Commission may establish.

2.02 Boundary Fences

Necessary boundary fences and barriers may be installed as provided in the master plan. Generally they shall not be in a form that will create a detrimental effect on movement of wildlife, air circulation, or other natural conditions, or cause unnecessary public opposition.

2.03 Location Markers

As a locational aid, a preserve may be divided into plots in such manner as is designated in the master plan. Identifying markers may be installed at plot corners.

2.04 Access Lanes

Vehicular access lanes shall be installed and maintained within a nature preserve only where essential for patrol, fire control, or other management or research activities and in accordance with the master plan. Such lanes shall be closed to all except service vehicles. They shall provide a single track and clearing shall not extend more than seven feet on each side of the center of the lane. Service vehicles shall be used only on such designated access lanes except in case of unusual necessity.

2.05 Firebreaks

Necessary boundary firebreaks shall be constructed in a buffer area outside the preserve if possible. Firebreaks within a preserve shall be kept to a minimum and shall be constructed only in accordance with the master plan.

2.06 Trails

Location and form of any trails other than natural wildlife paths shall be specified in the master plan. Trails shall be adequate to provide for permitted use of a preserve and to prevent erosion, trampling of vegetation, and other deterioration, but otherwise shall be kept to a minimum. Use of paving materials, footbridges, and elevated walks is permissible when necessary and provided for in the master plan.

The trail plan shall conform to the objectives of the nature preserve as stated in the master plan and to the allowable use intensity zones established in accordance with Rule 5.03.

2.07 Other Structures and Improvements

) Necessary signs, trash receptacles, and minor structures required to house research instruments or hand tools are permitted if provided for in the master plan or a permit for research activities. All other structures and service facilities shall be located in service areas outside the preserve. Signs and structures shall conform to such style and standards as the Department and the Commission may establish.

3. MANAGEMENT OF ADJACENT LAND

3.01 Buffer Areas

Buffer areas shall be established adjacent to nature preserves wherever possible in order to eliminate the adverse effects of external influences. Such areas may be devoted to uses other than nature preservation which do not adversely affect the preserve. Buffer areas may be controlled by ownership, dedication as part of the nature preserve or as buffer to the nature preserve, easement, agreement, or other appropriate means. Provisions for buffer areas shall be included in the master plan where such areas are possible.

Management of a buffer area within a nature preserve for any purpose other than to facilitate reversion to or preservation of natural conditions shall be considered as a deviation from these rules and treated as provided in Rule 1.02.

3.02 Service Areas

Service areas may be established within buffer areas or on other land outside the preserve to provide access and parking, management facilities, and visitor facilities. Provisions for necessary service areas shall be included in the master plan.

A service area within a nature preserve shall be considered as a deviation from these rules and treated as provided in Rule 1.02.

4. LAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

4.01 Scenic and Landscape Management

No measures shall be taken to alter natural growth or features for the purpose of enhancing the beauty, neatness, or amenities of a preserve. There shall be no cutting of grass, brush, or other vegetation, thinning of trees, removal of dead wood, opening of scenic vistas, or planting, except as provided in the master plan.

4.02 Elimination of Safety Hazards

Guard rails, fences, steps, and other devices necessary for visitor safety may be installed as provided in the master plan. Dead trees or branches that constitute a safety hazard to persons on trails or in other authorized use areas may be felled but should not be removed from the preserve. Control of hazardous plants or animals shall be as provided in Rule 4.07(b).

4.03 Removal or Introduction of Objects

Except as provided in the master plan, there shall be no removal or consumptive use of any material, product, or object from a nature preserve and there shall be no introduction of any material, product, or object to a nature preserve. Prohibited activities include but are not limited to grazing by domestic animals; farming; gathering of firewood or other plant products; mining and quarrying; harvesting of fish, furbearers, or game animals; and dumping, burying, or spreading of garbage, trash or other material.

4.04 Water Level Control

Natural water levels shall not be altered. Water levels which have been altered by man may be changed if provided for in the master plan as essential for the maintenance and restoration of natural conditions.

4.05 Fire Control

All fires shall be brought under control as quickly as possible. After a fire within a nature preserve there shall be no cleanup, fire hazard reduction, or replanting except with the approval of the Department and the Commission. Any special procedures and methods to be used for prevention and control of fire shall be included in the master plan. Chemical control of fire shall be avoided.

4.06 Erosion Control

Natural erosion shall not be controlled. Erosion and soil deposition due to past or present disturbance by man of natural conditions within or outside of the preserve may be controlled in accordance with provisions of the master plan.

4.07 Vegetation and Wildlife Management

(a) Control of plant succession. Control of plant succession by deliberate manipulation shall be undertaken only if restoration or preservation of a particular vegetation type, or preservation of an endangered species of native flora or fauna is designated in the master plan as an objective of the nature preserve. Controlled burning, mowing, grazing, cutting of shrubs and trees, and other management practices may be employed to alter plant succession.

Plant succession control measures shall be undertaken in such manner as provided in the master plan. Control measures shall be applied with caution, and only to such part of the area as is necessary. Control measures shall be undertaken only with adequate prior observation and study of the area and with adequate scientific evidence of necessity. Control measures shall be followed by adequate observation and study of results.

(b) Control of noxious species. Species of plants and animals which are noxious in fact or by law shall be controlled only if and in the manner provided in the master plan.

Except for removal from trails, access lanes, and firebreaks in accordance with the master plan, there shall be no control of native plants which are not noxious but may otherwise appear undesirable.

There shall be no control of predators, rodents, insects, snakes, or other animals except as provided in the master plan, even though they may appear harmful or undesirable.

(c) Control of exotic species. Control of exotic plants and animals may be undertaken if and in the manner provided in the master plan. There shall be no attempt to eradicate exotic species that have become a stable part of the biotic community unless this can be accomplished without disturbance of natural conditions.

(d) Control of natural populations. Generally there shall be no action to increase or reduce populations of native plants or animals or to restrict movement of wildlife across boundaries of a preserve. Any measures to be applied must be provided for in the master plan. Except as provided in the articles of dedication or the master plan,

control measures shall be undertaken only by the custodian or other agents approved by the Department and the Commission and shall not be undertaken as recreational activities. Any such exception shall be considered as a deviation from these rules and treated as provided in Rule 1.02.

(e) Management of rare or unusual species. Habitat manipulations in favor of particular rare or unusual species shall be undertaken only if preservation of the species is designated as an objective of the preserve in the master plan. These manipulations shall be undertaken in such manner as provided in the master plan. They shall be applied conservatively and with caution, and restricted to areas where necessary.

(f) Introductions of plants or animals. No plants or animals or their reproductive bodies shall be brought into a nature preserve or moved from one place to another within a preserve except as provided in the master plan in extraordinary circumstances.

5. MANAGEMENT OF VISITORS AND USE

5.01 Use Tolerance

Use of preserves shall be allowed only to such extent and in such manner as will not impair natural conditions. To the extent possible, the master plan shall define the use tolerance of each portion of the preserve and specify the controls and restrictions to be placed on access and use. However, the custodian shall be continuously vigilant for conditions under which use will result in deterioration and shall have the authority and duty to further restrict access and use as necessary to protect the preserve.

5.02 Durability Classes

A classification of durability shall be used to indicate the capacity of an area to withstand trampling and use without deterioration. Classification shall be related to characteristics of soil and vegetation, moisture conditions, and presence of rare or easily disturbed species or features.

5.03 Allowable Use Intensity Zones

Each nature preserve shall be divided into zones of allowable use intensity. Visitor presence and degree of development of trails and visitor handling facilities shall conform to the allowable use intensity zones.

In establishing zones, consideration shall be given to the objectives of the nature preserve as stated in the master plan; to the characteristics of the area such as durability, natural attractions, and presence of rare or easily disturbed species or features; and to the feasibility of providing adequate visitor handling facilities and custodial and interpretive personnel.

5.04 Classes of Visitors

Visitors to a nature preserve may be divided into three classes: "casual" (persons who come individually or in small groups without prior arrangements), "organized" (persons who come in larger groups under more definite leadership), and "research" (persons who come to carry on serious studies or creative work relating to matters within a preserve).

Provision should be made in custodial operations for handling each of these classes of visitors. The custodian may restrict each class in such manner as is appropriate and necessary for visitor control and for the protection and management of the preserve.

5.05 Character of Visitor Activity

The principal visitor activities in a nature preserve shall be walking and observing. These activities shall be regulated to prevent disturbance of a preserve beyond what it can tolerate without permanent deterioration. Visitors without permits for research or educational activities shall generally be restricted to trails and may be otherwise restricted in movement. Persons wishing to traverse a nature preserve elsewhere than on trails shall obtain permission from the custodian.

Activities and uses which are unrelated to observation and study are prohibited except as provided in the master plan. Prohibited activities include but are not limited to picnicking; camping; games and sports; horseback riding; gathering of plants or plant products; hunting; fishing; trapping; and removal, disturbance, molestation, or defacement of minerals, plants, animals, or natural features. There shall be no collecting except as provided in Rule 5.09.

No dogs or other animals shall be brought into a preserve, leashed or unleashed. There shall be no fires and no littering.

Public use shall be in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Department of Conservation.

5.06 Access Control

Ingress and egress shall be allowed only at such locations and under such conditions as may be specified in the master plan.

The custodian shall have authority to further limit the number of visitors, the visiting hours, and the movement of visitors within the preserve, or to restrict visitor presence and activities in such other manner as may be necessary for the protection and proper management of the preserve.

5.07 Orientation and Guidance of Visitors

There may be an interpretive program for the orientation and guidance of visitors. Exhibits, programs, and printed materials may be provided in service areas outside the preserve. Guide service and labeled nature trails may be provided within the preserve. The interpretive program shall conform to the provisions of the master plan and to such additional general or special rules as the Department and the Commission may establish.

5.08 Permits for Research or Educational Activities

A person wishing to engage in research or educational activities on a nature preserve not otherwise permitted by these rules or in the master plan for the nature preserve shall secure a permit approved by the Department and the Commission. If the activities are to be carried on by a group, a permit may be issued to the group leader who shall be responsible for the actions of the group.

A permit approved by the Department and the Commission is valid only with the approval of the owner, and the permit holder must secure such approval before commencing permitted activities.

The application for a permit shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Department and the Commission. It shall provide adequate information about the appli-

cant and his research or educational activities. There shall be included the name, address, position, professional qualifications, and general field of interest of the applicant and a description of the research or educational activities including the objective, methods and procedures to be followed, records to be kept, duration of the project, areas to be visited, frequency and length of visits, and detailed description of disturbances to be made. If collecting is to be done, information shall be provided on the species or objects to be taken, number of specimens, method of taking, and disposition of specimens. The Department and the Commission shall provide permit application forms to persons requesting them.

Each permit shall contain such provisions and restrictions as the Department and the Commission see fit. A permit shall be valid for not longer than one year but may be renewable. A permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked by the Department and the Commission at any time. Each holder of a permit shall submit to the Department and the Commission an annual report in such form as may be prescribed by the Department and the Commission.

A person holding a permit shall report to the custodian before commencing and upon completing permitted activities.

5.09 Collecting on Nature Preserves

Persons wishing to collect scientific specimens for deposition in a permanent institutional collection available to the public or for purposes of an approved research project may do so pursuant to terms of a permit as specified in Rule 5.08. A permit may restrict the collection of certain species or specimens, and it does not allow the collecting of any species considered rare or endangered by the Department and the Commission unless specifically stated.

Collecting of materials for classroom or laboratory observation and study that will not become a part of a permanent collection and mass collecting by class groups are not permitted as a general policy. Exceptions to the above may be provided in the articles of dedication of the nature preserve or the master plan therefor.

A person who wishes to collect for scientific purposes any of the fauna protected by the Game Code of Illinois or the Fish Code of Illinois is also required to secure from the Department a scientific collecting permit.

6. MANAGEMENT RESEARCH

In addition to the systematic accumulation of descriptive and management information in the master plan and to other routine or casual accumulation of such information, there shall be continuing studies of the general problems of managing nature preserves and the particular problems of each preserve in such manner as the Department and the Commission may determine.

7. PLANS AND RECORDS

7.01 Master Plan

Responsibility for preparation, revision, and adoption of the master plan for each nature preserve shall rest with the Department and the Commission. However, the custodian and other interested persons may participate in the formulation of master plans.

Except for deviations from these rules, the master plan for each preserve and revisions thereto shall take effect upon approval by the Department and by the Commission by a majority vote of all members. A deviation from these rules shall take effect only as provided in Rule 1.02.

To the extent feasible, copies of the master plans shall be made available to interested persons. An up-to-date copy of each shall be held by the custodian, the Department, and the Commission. These copies shall be open to public inspection at reasonable times and places.

The master plan shall consist of text and maps. The amount of detail may vary according to circumstances. The form and content shall be as the Department and the Commission may establish.

7.02 Record

A record shall be kept in triplicate for each nature preserve. One copy shall be held by the custodian, one by the Department, and one by the Commission. These copies shall be open to public inspection at reasonable times and places. The record shall include annual reports of the custodian as provided in Rule 1.04 and all other pertinent documentary material, studies, reports, obsolete portions of the master plan, and descriptions of significant events. The form and content of the record shall be as the Department and the Commission may establish. Responsibility for assembling the record shall be as designated in the master plan.

8. ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT OF RULES

These rules, and any amendment thereto, shall take effect upon approval by the Department and by the Commission by a majority vote of all members thereof at the next meeting following the meeting at which the rules or amendment are proposed.

Adopted: September 10, 1964 (R8)

Amended: December 3, 1964 (R11)
September 8, 1972 (R263)

Illinois Nature Preserves Commission
819 North Main Street
Rockford, Illinois 61103

NATURAL LAND INSTITUTE 1980 PRESCRIBED BURNING SUMMARY

<u>SITE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PRAIRIE</u>	<u>SAVANNA</u>	<u>SEDGE MEADOW</u>	<u>ENDANGERED SPECIES</u>	<u>TOTAL ACREAGE</u>
Prospect Cemetery Nature Preserve	19 March	2				2
Loda Cemetery Prairie	19 March	2			<u>Habenaria leucophaea</u>	2
Tomlinson Cemetery Prairie	19 March	1				1
Thornton-Lansing Road Nature Preserve	22 March	30	30		<u>Habenaria ciliaris</u>	60
Thompson Prairie	1 April	2				2
Shirland Township Prairie	2 April, 15 April	7				7
Principia College Prairie	12 April	5				5
Searls Prairie	17 April	25		25	<u>Cypripedium candidum</u>	50
Beach Cemetery Nature Preserve	17 April	1				1
Sand Ridge Nature Preserve	18 April	50	15			65
Colored Sands Nature Preserve	22 April		50			50
TOTAL		125	95	25		245

INPC 79

Prepared by Martin Bowles

PRESCRIBED BURN REPORT

Attach map & other necessary information

Area/Owner	County	Date and time span of burn
Shirland Prairie/private	Winnebago	2 April 1980, 3-5 p.m. 15 April 1980, 3-5 p.m.

Type of Vegetation, Soils and Topography

Grade B and C gravel hill prairie with brushy draws and intermittent forest.

Purpose of Burn

To restore a natural process, remove litter, stop Sumac invasion.

Acreage and areas proposed

Seven acres

Acreage and areas burned

Seven acres in two burns

Equipment, crew leader, crew size and sources

2 April: Marlin Bowles, Lydia Meyer, and Lee Johnson; flappers and backpacks.
15 April: Marlin Bowles, Lydia Meyer, Lee Johnson, Nancy Nelson, and Judy Hronik; backpacks and flappers. Ignition by flares.

Agencies contacted

Landowner, local fire department

Weather conditions and changes during burn (wind speed, direction, humidity, temp.)

<u>15 April</u>	3 p.m.	48°F, 58% R.H., Wind 18 mph from north
	4 p.m.	48°F, 56% R.H., Wind 11.5 mph from north
	5 p.m.	48°F, 56% R.H., Wind 1.3 mph from north
<u>2 April</u>	3 p.m.	55°F, 53% R.H., Wind 16 mph from southeast
	4 p.m.	54°F, 52% R.H., Wind 14 mph from southeast
	5 p.m.	52°F, 54% R.H., Wind 14 mph from southeast

Describe burn implementation, character and control

2 April: backfired west and north sides--very hot and effective burn of small area.
15 April: two backfires needed due to damp wood after snow melt. Set headfires on south edges. Fires extinguished in wet woods/prairie border.

Burn effectiveness (relate to purposes)

2 April: appeared highly effective. Sumac will require monitoring.

15 April: damp areas did not burn, most areas burned with a less thorough fire than on 2 April. Probably not effective on woody vegetation.

Effect on wildlife

None observed

Other observations; (problems and suggested improvements)

Burning after snow melt provided efficient firebreaks but woody plants may not have been affected.

Report by: Marlin Bowles

County WINNEBAGO

No. 48


Name of Area SHIRLAND TOWNSHIP PRAIRIE

Quadrangle SHIRLAND 7.5'

Location SEC. 21 T29N, R11E

ILLINOIS NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

 = area burned



PRESCRIBED BURN REPORT

Attach map & other necessary information (aerial photo)

Area/Owner (INAI #970) Principia College Hill Prairie	County Jersey	Date and time span of burn 12 April 1980 9 a.m.--12 noon
--	------------------	--

Type of Vegetation, Soils and Topography

Dry prairie on south-facing loess and sand hills over limestone cliffs.
Forest in draws.

Purpose of Burn

To control woody invasion, remove dead plant material buildup, train Principia staff and assist in research projects. Prairies previously studied by Kilbourn (see reprints). A restored prairie was burned to control brush invasion.

Acreage and areas proposed

Series of small prairies, each less than one acre, total acreage less than five acres

Acreage and areas burned

Series of small prairies, each less than one acre, total acreage less than five acres

Equipment, crew leader, crew size and sources

Backpacks and rakes (flappers not available) and flares. Marlin Bowles, Don McFall, Rich Dunbar (SIU), Sarah Perkins (Principia), and three students.

Agencies contacted

Permission of Principia staff and maintenance department. Elsay Fire Department should be contacted next time.

Weather conditions and changes during burn (wind speed, direction, humidity, temp.)

Rain on previous day. The humidity decreased rapidly resulting in better burns by midday.

9 a.m. 44°F, R.H. unavailable, wind 8-18 mph from northwest
10 a.m. 45°F, R.H. unavailable, wind 8-15 mph from northwest
11 a.m. 46°F, R.H. unavailable, wind 8-14 mph from northwest
12 noon 45°F, R.H. unavailable, wind 11-18 mph from northwest

Describe burn implementation, character and control

Asphalt trail on bluff top served as firebreak. West wind drove fire eastward across prairies. Black Widow prairie required raked firebreak in woods. Burned large patch (10' x 30') of Lonicera japonica at base of "Black Widow" Prairie. Restored prairie burned poorly.

Burn effectiveness (relate to purposes)

Very effective in removing cover. Woody plant control will require monitoring. Principia staff should be able to burn in future with little assistance. Fire on the restored prairie may have been ineffective. Herbicides may be needed to control shrubs.

Effect on wildlife

None noticed

Other observations; (problems and suggested improvements)

Next year contact Alton Sierra Club (Mark Hall) for assistance.
Contact Elsay Fire Department.

Report by: Marlin Bowles, NLI



wind →

ILLINOIS
MISSOURI

Mile
21.4

Elsah Bar

Principia College Hill Airies
1980 Bora

JERSEY CO
ST CHARLES CO

Portage Island

Luesse Lake

Weber Lake

St Francis Cem

Portage Des Sioux

MISSISSIPPI
NORMAL POOL ELEVATION 412

PRESCRIBED BURN REPORT

Attach map & other necessary information

Area/Owner Searles Prairie/Rockford Park District	County Winnebago County	Date and time span of burn 17 April 1980 9 a.m.--3 p.m.
---	----------------------------	---

Type of Vegetation, Soils and Topography

Mesic and wet mesic prairie on level glacial deposits
and sedge meadow

Purpose of Burn

Control woody invasion, restore natural processes, help Park District develop a prairie management program, manage Cypripedium candidum by stimulating flowering.

acreage and areas proposed

Two 25-acre tracts

Acreage and areas burned

Two 25-acre tracts
tract one: 9 a.m.--12 noon
tract two: 1 p.m.--3 p.m.

Equipment, crew leader, crew size and sources

Crew of twenty people. Natural Land Institute: Marlin Bowles, Jerry Paulson; Department of Conservation: Randy Nyboer, Fran Harty; plus Rockford Park District crew. Mowed firebreak on north and east sides. Used flares and drip torch for ignition. Park district provided motorized tank pulled by truck.

Agencies contacted

Environmental Protection Agency, City of Rockford, Rockford Park District, Rockford Fire Department

Tom Kalousek, Rockford Park District

Weather conditions and changes during burn (wind speed, direction, humidity, temp.)

9 a.m. 44°F, 60% R.H., Wind 14 mph from south
10 a.m. 51°F, 52% R.H., Wind 14 mph from southwest
11 a.m. 52°F, 52% R.H., Wind 10 mph from southwest
12 noon 54°F, 50% R.H., Wind 9 mph from south
1 p.m. 55°F, 53% R.H., Wind 8 mph from south
2 p.m. 58°F, 49% R.H., Wind 9 mph from south
3 p.m. 59°F, 47% R.H., Wind 9 mph from south

Describe burn implementation, character and control

1. Backfired east, north and west sides with drip torch and flares respectively. Some potential problems controlling backfire on east side due to mowed breaks but large crew and motorized tank made controllable.
2. Backfire control in both situations was supplemented by a tank with a motorized pump pulled by a pickup truck.

Burn effectiveness (relate to purposes)

Appeared very effective in savanna communities at south end of both tracts. Less effective duff removal occurred in some wet northern portions. Wet sedge meadow conditions prevented a deep burn. Over six hundred flowering stems of Cypripedium candidum counted. 1981 will provide a non-burn check.

Effect on wildlife

Burned around one cottontail nest. Observed flying woodcock and mallards. No rails observed.

Other observations; (problems and suggested improvements)

A more substantial firebreak will be required on the east side to control future burns. Paths should be maintained as firebreaks.

Report by: Marlin Bowles



ANNA R-PAGE FOREST PRESERVE

Searls Prairie 1900 Bu

Wind

PRESCRIBED BURN REPORT

Attach map & other necessary information

Area/Owner	County	Date and time span of burn
Loda (Pine Ridge) Cemetery	Iroquois	19 March 1980 11:30 a.m.--1 p.m.

Type of Vegetation, Soils and Topography

Grade A mesic prairie, silt loam soils, level topography

Purpose of Burn

To remove litter, assist research project comparing spring growth on burned and unburned prairie, and enhance growth of Habenaria leucophaea.
Probably the first fire in many years.

Acreage and areas proposed

East half (two acres)

Acreage and areas burned

East half (two acres)

Equipment, crew leader, crew size and sources

NLI: Marlin Bowles; ERES: Dave Monk; U of I: Steve Saupe, Glen Brown, Barb Benner, plus Elizabeth Hanson, Helen Parker, and five other volunteers.

Equipment: flappers and backpacks. Fire set with flares.

Agencies contacted

Cemetery Board, city of Loda, city fire department, and neighbors. Marilou Hinrichs did contact work.

Weather conditions and changes during burn (wind speed, direction, humidity, temp.)

Wind stable 5 mph from southeast. Temperature 65°F.

12 noon 49°F, R.H. unavailable, wind 12 mph from south

1 p.m. 54°F, R.H. unavailable, wind 7 mph from south

Describe burn implementation, character and control

Backfired west firebreak through center of prairie using flappers and backpacks. The fire was very hot due to heavy fuel accumulation. Low wet prairie in northeast corner did not burn due to high moisture. Garbage pile in southeast corner did not burn.

Burn effectiveness (relate to purposes)

Apparently very effective. Check with research project. The Habenaria leucophaea was reported to be up but not yet flowering in late May.

Effect on wildlife

None observed

Other observations; (problems and suggested improvements)

Remove garbage piles before burning.

This was first burn for Loda Prairie in recent history.

Report by: Marlin Bowles

PRESCRIBED BURN REPORT

Attach map & other necessary information

Area/Owner	County	Date and time span of burn
Prospect Cemetery Nature Preserve	Ford	19 March 1980 10-11:30 a.m.

Type of Vegetation, Soils and Topography

Grade A and B mesic prairie. Deep silt loam soils, level topography.

Purpose of Burn

Remove litter, assist research, stop brush encroachment. Research project requested partial burn for comparative purposes.

Acreage and areas proposed

Northern two-thirds of prairie
(three acres)

Acreage and areas burned

Northern two-thirds of prairie
(three acres)

Equipment, crew leader, crew size and sources

NLI: Marlin Bowles; ERES: Dave Monk; U of I: Steve Saupe, Glen Brown, Barb Benner, plus Elizabeth Hanson, Helen Parker, and five other volunteers.

Equipment: flappers and backpacks. Fire set with flares.

Agencies contacted

Cemetery Board, city fire department, and neighbors

Weather conditions and changes during burn (wind speed, direction, humidity, temp.)

10 a.m. 46°F, R.H. unavailable, wind 7 mph from south
11 a.m. 50°F, R.H. unavailable, wind 11 mph from south

Describe burn implementation, character and control

Backfired north and east boundaries, avoided several brush piles. Fire did not carry under black oak or into Vinca minor due to lack of fuel. South one-third of burn was hot with good headfire.

Burn effectiveness (relate to purposes)

Efficient only in open areas with large amounts of fuel.

Check with research project (Kathryn Kerr, Urbana)

Effect on wildlife

None observed

Other observations; (problems and suggested improvements)

Brush piles should be removed from the cemetery.

Report by: Marlin Bowles

PRESCRIBED BURN REPORT

Attach map & other necessary information

Area/Owner	County	Date and time span of burn
Thompson Prairie/private	Jo Daviess	1 April 1980 10 a.m.--12 noon

Type of Vegetation, Soils and Topography

Dry gravel hill prairie--grade C

Pasque flower

Purpose of Burn

To remove litter, stop sumac and cedar invasion and improve structure of prairie community. This may have been first burn in a number of years.

Acreage and areas proposed

Two acres, west part of prairie

Acreage and areas burned

About one acre in the east half of the west half of prairie

Equipment, crew leader, crew size and sources

Natural Land Institute: Marlin Bowles, Jerry Paulson, Lydia Meyer, Nancy Nelson

Department of Conservation: Randy Nyboer

Five flappers, five backpacks, and five rakes. Flares.

Agencies contacted

Landowner

Weather conditions and changes during burn (wind speed, direction, humidity, temp.)

Variable gusts from south and east made burning difficult and erratic.

10 a.m. 43°F, 62% R.H., Wind 14 mph from southeast

11 a.m. 46°F, 57% R.H., Wind 11.5 mph from southeast

12 noon 48°F, 53% R.H., Wind 11.5 mph from east

Describe burn implementation, character and control

Small crew and hot conditions prevented a more extensive burn. Several cedars burned. All firebreaks were burned in. Backfire from north (uphill) side of prairie and headfire from south along road at base of hill.

Burn effectiveness (relate to purposes)

Probably killed a number of cedars; other effects should be monitored.

Effect on wildlife

None observed

Other observations; (problems and suggested improvements)

Large number of cedars and low fuel in areas resulted in a patchy burn.
Cutting cedars may be more effective as a control agent.

Report by: Marlin Bowles

County JO DAVIESS

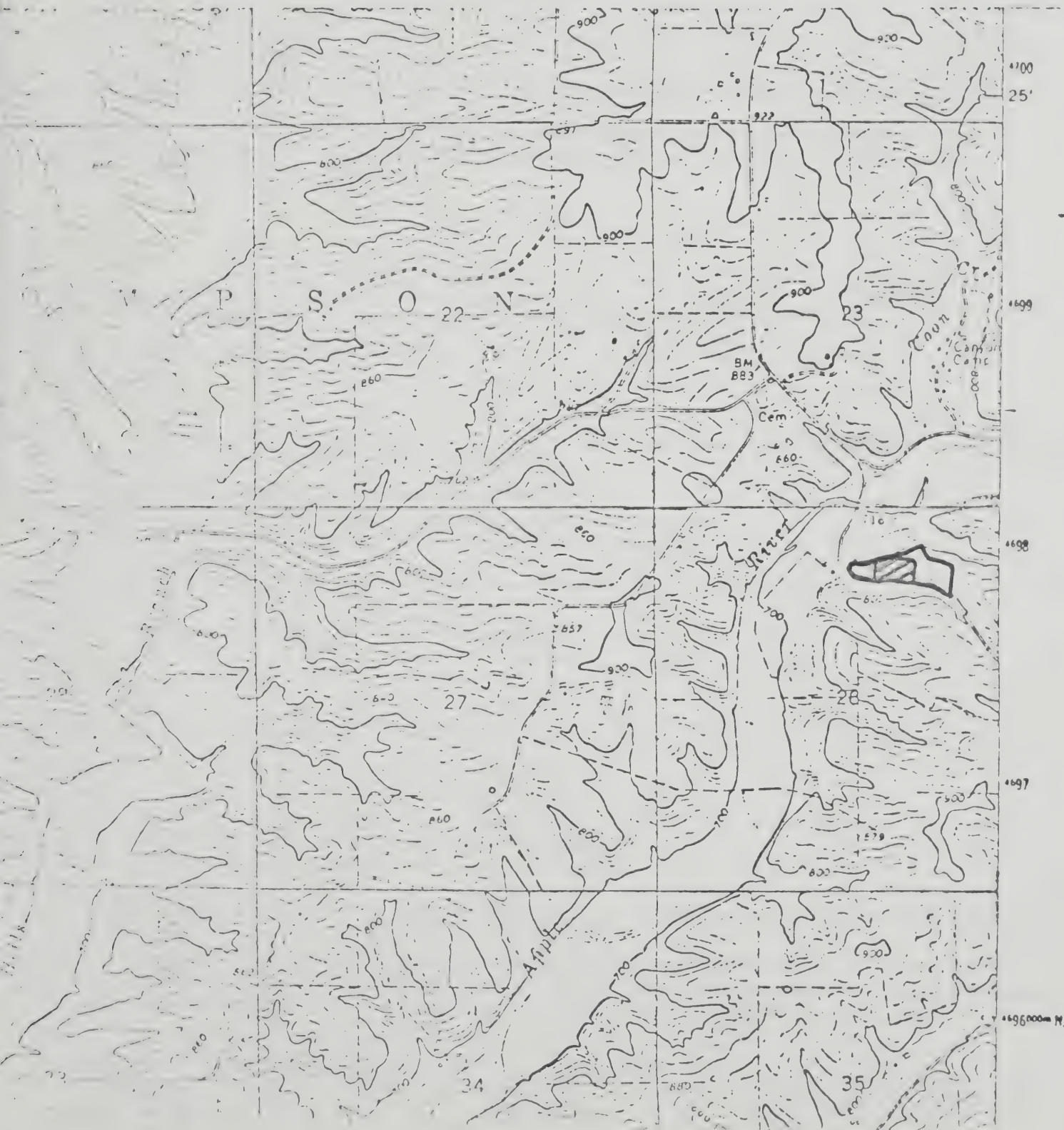
No. 79

Name of Area THOMPSON PRAIRIE

Quadrangle SCALES MOUND EAST 7.5'

Location SEC 26, T28N, R3E ☒ = area burned

ILLINOIS NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY



PRESCRIBED BURN REPORT

Attach map & other necessary information

Area/Owner <i>Thornton - Lansing Rd -</i> Zander's Woods <i>N. of</i>	County Cook	Date and time span of burn 22 March 1980 9:30 a.m.--1:30 p.m.
---	----------------	---

Type of Vegetation, Soils and Topography

Sand prairie and black oak savanna on ridges and swale topography.

Purpose of Burn

To restore a natural process, stop woody encroachment, enlarge prairie openings, improve habitat and flowering of Habenaria ciliaris, and assist Cook County Forest Preserve District personnel.

Acreage and areas proposed

Sixty acres in northeast quarter of preserve

Acreage and areas burned

Sixty acres in northeast quarter of preserve

Equipment, crew leader, crew size and sources

Backpacks and flappers, ignition by flares.
Forest Preserve District (Paul Strand and crew).
Natural Land Institute: Marlin Bowles, Steve Packard, and prairie project volunteer crew.

Agencies contacted

Cook County and Cook County Forest Preserve District

Weather conditions and changes during burn (wind speed, direction, humidity, temp.)

9 a.m. 34°F, 54% R.H., Wind 9 mph from north
10 a.m. 37°F, 48% R.H., Wind 7 mph from north
11 a.m. 38°F, 44% R.H., Wind 7 mph from northeast
12 noon 39°F, 43% R.H., Wind 7 mph from northeast
1 p.m. 40°F, 40% R.H., Wind 7 mph from northeast

Describe burn implementation, character and control

Mild burning conditions and wet ground prevented a thorough burn; many wet areas did not burn. Woods in southwest corner burned very lightly by early afternoon. Backfired west and south boundaries. Used path on west and ditch on south as firebreak.

Burn effectiveness (relate to purposes)

Probably ineffective in killing woody invasion. Much dead vegetation was removed however. A much more thorough burn is needed. Monitoring in late May showed almost total woody vegetation recovery and high frequency of Poa sp. This burn in combination with brush clearing in sites with H. ciliaris should give a positive response in growth and flowering of the orchid.

Effect on wildlife

None observed

Other observations; (problems and suggested improvements)

Burn under drier burning conditions. East wind prevented smoke cover over expressway. First large intentional burn in recent history.

Report by: Marlin Bowles

Time 1986 Area Burned -

Thorton-Lansing Rd.
Zanders' Woods N.P.

FOREST PRESERVE

FOREST PRESERVE BOUNDARY

Glenwood

G: E: W: C: D

32'30" : -

PRESCRIBED BURN REPORT

Attach map & other necessary information

Area/Owner	County	Date and time span of burn
Tomlinson Cemetery	Vermilion	19 March 1980 1:30--3 p.m.

Type of Vegetation, Soils and Topography

Mesic prairie and savanna

Purpose of Burn

To reinstate a natural process and maintain spring flora which is restricted to east third of prairie. West two-thirds were burned later by cemetery manager (Elizabeth Hanson) to control white sweet clover.

Acreage and areas proposed

East third of cemetery, less than one acre

Acreage and areas burned

East third of cemetery, less than one acre
West two-thirds burned later

Equipment, crew leader, crew size and sources

NLI: Marlin Bowles; ERES: Dave Monk; Helen Parker, Elizabeth Hanson, plus three other persons from ERES

Agencies contacted

Permission of cemetery owner (local farmer) and manager (Elizabeth Hanson)

Weather conditions and changes during burn (wind speed, direction, humidity, temp.)

Wind from southeast at 5-10 mph. Became gusty during burn. Temperature 65°F.

2 p.m. 54°F, R.H. unavailable, wind 11 mph from south

3 p.m. 58°F, R.H. unavailable, wind 11 mph from south

Describe burn implementation, character and control

Used mowed firebreak through prairie as west firebreak. Backfired along north fence row; some corn stubble burned. Gusty wind made control difficult.

Burn effectiveness (relate to purposes)

Will require monitoring.

Effect on wildlife

Unknown

Other observations; (problems and suggested improvements)

Strong winds carried fire into cornfield stubble.

Report by: Marlin Bowles

PREScribed BURN REPORT

Attach map & other necessary information

Landowner Colored Sands Nature Preserve/ Winnebago Co. Forest Preserve Dist.	County Winnebago	Date and time span of burn 22 April 1980, 10 a.m.--10 p.m.
--	---------------------	---

Type of Vegetation, Soils and Topography

Dry upland prairie, savanna, and forest. Rolling topography with low dunes and sand bluff along Sugar River.

Purpose of Burn

Maintain and restore prairie and savanna openings

Acreage and areas proposed

five acres

Acreage and areas burned

fifty acres forest preserve
fifty acres private

Equipment, crew leader, crew size and sources

backpacks, flappers, rakes, 100-gallon portable tank with motorized pump;
Marlin Bowles, Lee Johnson, Lydia Meyer, Nancy Nelson, Judy Hronik, Michael Jones,
two forest preserve district personnel

Agencies contacted

Winnebago County Forest Preserve District

Weather conditions and changes during burn (wind speed, direction, humidity, temp.)

10 a.m. 80°F, 32% R.H., Wind 21 mph from south
12 noon 87°F, 29% R.H., Wind 26-37 mph from south
2 p.m. 91°F, 25% R.H., Wind 28-38 mph (up to 44 mph) from south

These reflect conditions at Greater Rockford Airport where open conditions have higher wind speed.

Describe burn implementation, character and control

Raked firebreaks in a.m. Set backfire along north firebreak at 12:45 p.m. Backfired east firebreak. Sugar River served as west break. At 1-1:30 p.m. the fire escaped. It burned 100 acres of forest preserve and private land and was extinguished at dusk by local fire departments.

Burn effectiveness (relate to purposes)

Probably very effective due to strong winds and drying conditions.

Effect on wildlife

None observed

Other observations; (problems and suggested improvements)

See attached report.

Report by: Marlin Bowles

Other observations--continued

Because firebreaks had to be raked during the morning, the fire was not set until afternoon. Rapidly drying conditions and increasing wind speeds allowed the fire to cross the north firebreak between 1 and 1:30 p.m. The fire entered an adjacent field where increasing wind gusts put it beyond control and the first fire department was then summoned.

The escape burned through a small field adjacent to the north firebreak as the first fire department arrived. They were unable to control the fire because of erratic and strong wind gusts and it spread into adjacent larger fields. Additional trucks arrived as the fire moved east, separated into two tongues around a bare crop field and extended one-half mile eastward before it was finally under control by late afternoon. Both tongues were eventually extinguished at the edges of woodland where firetrucks had easy access and there was a limited fuel supply. Occasional spot fires and tree flareups continued until dark. One fire department reported returning to the site in early a.m. to extinguish a burning tree.

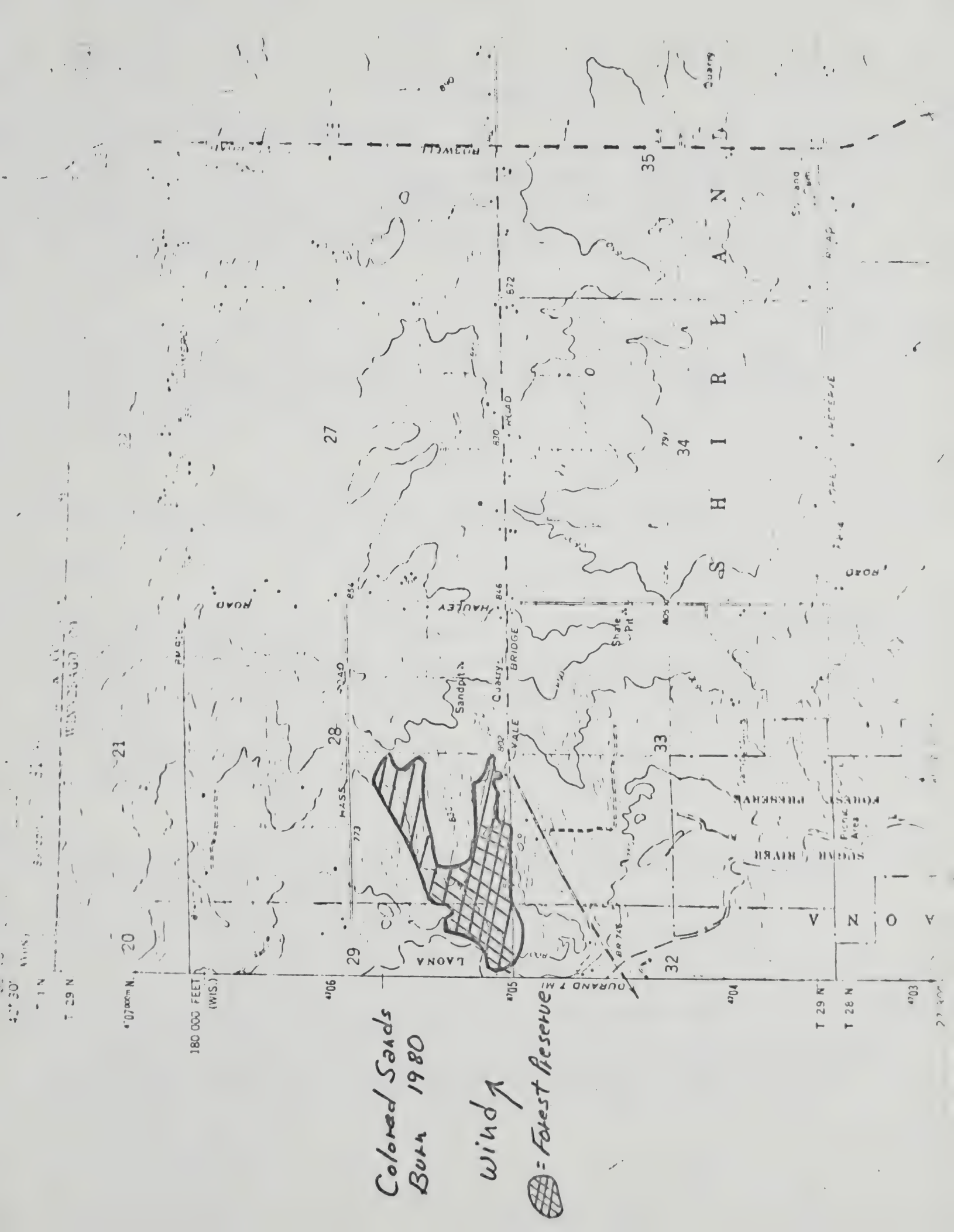
The escape can be attributed primarily to drying conditions and increased wind speeds in early afternoon. A larger crew may have been able to stop the fire as it initially escaped; however, the original crew size appeared adequate for the burn. A contingency plan with local fire departments for stopping an escape should have stopped the fire.

Weather conditions from the Greater Rockford airport at 10 a.m. were: 80°F, 32% relative humidity and wind speeds in the open at 21 mph. The wind speed was much less in woodland. Raking firebreaks prevented starting burning until 12:30. By 2 p.m. the conditions had changed to 91°F, 25% relative humidity and winds from 28-38 mph with maximum gusts of 44 mph at the airport. These early afternoon conditions put the fire beyond control. Dying wind speeds in late afternoon probably assisted in stopping the fire.

Ten volunteer fire departments attended the fire. It is not known how many fire departments were actually needed to stop the fire. The representative fire chiefs were called and thanked on April 23, 1980.

On April 23, 1980, the burn area was mapped and photographed from a Cessna 172. This showed that approximately one hundred acres burned. This included fifty acres of forest preserve and fifty acres of private land owned primarily by Lee Johnson, who is employed by the Natural Land Institute. No farm structures or livestock were affected and no liabilities have been brought to our attention.

The vegetation burned included prairie, black oak savanna, brome grass fields, and immature woodland. The woodland belonged to Lee Johnson. Surveillance since the burn has shown no significant ecological damage. A burn line extends upward into the forest canopy in the woodland and a number of trees were killed in both savanna and woodland. The herbaceous response in savanna and old field communities appears beneficial.



Colored Sands
Burn 1980

wind ↑

⊞ = Forest Reserve

PRESCRIBED BURN REPORT

Attach map & other necessary information

Area/Owner	County	Date and time span of burn
Sand Ridge Nature Preserve	Cook Co. Forest Preserve District	18 April 1980 10 a.m.--1 p.m.

Type of Vegetation, Soils and Topography

Sand prairie and pin oak flatwoods on lake plain, sand prairie and black oak savanna on old beach ridges.

Purpose of Burn

Restoring natural process, controlling brush and tree invasion, removing buildup of vegetation, helping Cook Co. Forest Preserve District develop a burning program on nature preserves.

Acreage and areas proposed

65 acres

Acreage and areas burned

65 acres

Equipment, crew leader, crew size and sources

Eight Indian backpacks, five rakes; Marlin Bowles and Paul Strand directed burn; crew of Steve Packard, three volunteers, Ralph Thorton, and three other forest preserve employees. Headfires set with drip torch by Marlin Bowles. Backfires set with drag rakes by other personnel.

Agencies contacted

Permission of Cook County and Cook County Forest Preserve District obtained.

Weather conditions and changes during burn (wind speed, direction, humidity, temp.)

10 a.m. 62°F, 48% R.H., Wind 11.5 mph from southwest
 11 a.m. 65°F, 45% R.H., Wind 9 mph from southwest
 12 noon 67°F, 40% R.H., Wind 14 mph from southwest
 1 p.m. 68°F, 37% R.H., Wind 13 mph from southwest

Describe burn implementation, character and control

65 acres burned in three parts (see map). Used backfires and headfires in relation to wind and fuel; roads and raked firebreaks used to control fire. Fires were hot and appeared effective. Fires did not cross well swales well, leaving a burn mosaic.

Burn effectiveness (relate to purposes)

Appeared very effective in dry prairie and savanna judging by hotness and completeness of burn. Woody plant response will require monitoring. Resultant burn mosaic probably left 33% unburned in wet prairie and marshes.

Effect on wildlife

Large number of rabbits driven from fire, probably nesting.
Snipe driven from northeast wetland.

Other observations; (problems and suggested improvements)

Neighbors along south boundary were not previously told about burn. They should have been contacted. Cook County Forest Preserve District and Natural Land Institute staff were not well coordinated, resulting in initial confusion as to burn implementation. NLI and Cook Co. F.P.D. coordination prior to next burn is essential.

Report by: Marlin Bowles

CALUMET CITY QUADRANGLE
ILLINOIS-INDIANA

7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
CHICAGO (ILL.) 1400 FT. 20 MI. R. 10 W. 15 8





"Spring 1980 Newsletter serving Jasper and Marion Counties and marking the progress of the Illinois Prairie Chicken."

THE PRAIRIE BOOMER

The 1,641 grassland acres of Prairie Chicken sanctuary in Jasper and Marion counties are a source of pride for Illinoisians who value the prairies of our heritage. The earliest settlers crossing the Appalachians into Ohio, Indiana and Illinois halted breathlessly at the sight before them. Standing eight to ten feet high in late summer, tall grass prairies billowed westward for 400,000 square miles, teeming with rich flowers, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, insects, and birds. One native grouse, thriving in untold millions, the prairie chicken, was named to symbolize the stubborn, peculiar and beautiful traits of the hardy settlers and their lands. But as civilization has evolved, we have outsmarted our ancestors and ourselves. Modern agricultural practices have exchanged tall grass prairies with vast cultivated fields, bursting with food for mankind, but barren as homelands for prairie chickens and most other creatures. If not for the sanctuary (1,001 acres) near Bogota in Jasper County, sheltering 150 chickens and the sanctuary (640 acres) near Kinmundy in Marion County, supporting 80 chickens, this true bird of the prairie would be extinct in the "Prairie State".

Since the sanctuaries were dedicated in 1962, nine area farmers have worked alongside the Illinois Natural History Survey and the Illinois Department of Conservation planting and managing suitable nesting cover for the prairie chickens. By mid April of each year, 20 acre tracts or more of red-top, timothy, brome, or native prairie grasses must be at least 12 inches high to conceal the female and her nest. (The current market price for red-top, harvested in early July when nesting is over, is \$1.50 per lb. for country run seed). The grassy cover is also used by nesting game birds, blackbirds, sparrows, hawks and owls. Four species that are listed as threatened or endangered in Illinois - upland sandpiper, marsh hawk, short-eared owl and henslow's sparrow - also use the sanctuaries, a testament to the demand for undisturbed grasslands as high quality wildlife habitat.

Springtime Activities Abound at Sanctuaries

Late March and April marked the prairie chickens' time for mating. At the Jasper County site, several hundred people from many states crouched in concealed blinds to witness the courtship displays of the prairie chickens, an event known the world over as one of the most spectacular in the animal world.

Before dawn, male chickens hustle out into an open area. Each bird claims a parcel of ground as his territory and prepares to perform magnificent feats in hopes of impressing a hen to his side. Thrusting his head forward, a cock raises its tail and spreads its drooping wings. The feathers on his neck jut out like dueling swords. The cock drums his feet and begins to dance, taking a short run, pivoting, and then spinning in a circle. All the while, the big orange air sacs beside the neck are inflated like balloons and the cock uses this to cut loose with mighty BOOMS -- sounding something like OO-OO-OOwO. This is why the breeding area is called the "booming ground" and the performing vocalists, "Prairie Boomers".

The month of May is an equally important time for the Prairie Chickens. The hen has already built a nest of dead grass, stems and leaves in a grassy area and is incubating her clutch of 10 to 12 eggs. When the young birds hatch, they can walk as soon as they dry off and the hen leads them away from the nest in search of an open area which can provide cover and a good supply of insects, the main food for chicks. The hens and her brood are extremely vulnerable to any disturbances during this critical period. The widespread reduction of undisturbed prairie cover is the primary reason why the chickens are so scarce in Illinois.

Prairie Chickens Imperiled On Their Own Sanctuaries



Despite the best efforts of area citizens and management biologists, the future of the sanctuaries is threatened by a combination of adverse factors. Destruction of prairie chickens nests by skunks has reached serious levels in recent years. Aggressive ring-necked pheasants are harrassing the prairie chickens on the booming grounds of the Jasper County preserve. Twenty prairie chicken nests have been found serving double duty to unwelcome pheasant eggs. The pheasant eggs hatch sooner than the chicken eggs and the chickens abandon their own eggs and nest. The chickens are highly sensitive to the presence of humans and their habitat is vulnerable to damage from machinery. Hunters and all-terrain vehicle operators are asked to be careful when they are in the vicinity to avoid the sanctuaries.

Future Plans for the Sanctuaries

Sanctuary managers are encouraging local game farms and individual game breeders not to stock pheasants in the immediate areas. The most important objective will be to provide more good quality nesting habitat for the prairie chickens. Hopefully, prairie grasses grown for pastures and hay, and perhaps some good old-fashioned red-top seed farming on private farmland, can in the future supplement the nest habitat on the sanctuaries. If enough acres are planted as habitat along a continuous expanse, managers will be able to seal off the area more tightly from interference, safeguarding these last Illinois havens for the "Prairie Boomers".

The Illinois Department of Conservation is most anxious to acquaint the citizens of Marion and Jasper Counties with this unique natural resource finding refuge in their counties and this newsletter is dedicated to that cause. If you have a suggestion concerning The "Prairie Boomer" or an idea about a topic that you would like to see covered in the future, please let us know. Or if you know anyone who would like to be added to our mailing list, please write to the return address listed below.

Illinois Department of Conservation
Natural Heritage Section
600 N. Grand Avenue, West
Springfield, Illinois 62706



**Illinois
Department of
Conservation**
life and land together